



VOL. 45, No. 6

JUNE 1977

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COVER PHOTO

Michael Owen VK3KI (right) presents Peter Williams VK3IZ (left) with an engraved plaque in recognition of Peter's role in the formation and establishment of the International Amateur Radio Union—Region 3. (See IARU News on on page 18.)

The presentation was made at the 1977 Federal Convention held in Melbourne over the Anzac Day weekend.

—Photo by Cyril Maude, VK3ZCK.

HAM

RADIO SUPPLIERS

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Our Disposals Store at 104 HIGHETT ST., RICHMOND (Phone 42-8136) is open Mondays to Fridays, 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., and on Saturdays to midday.

MODEL OL64 D/P MULTIMETER. Very ruggedly constructed this model is particularly suitable for work-shops. It features special scales for measurement of capacitance and inductance. Diode protected movement.

Specifications: 20,000 ohm/volt DC. 8,000 ohm/volt AC. DC volts — 0.25; 1; 2.5V; 10; 50; 250; 1,000; 5,000. AC volts — 10; 50; 250; 1,000. DC amps: 50 μ A; 1 mA; 50 mA; 500 mA; 10 A. Ohms — 4 K ohm; 400 K ohm; 4 M ohm; 40 M ohm. Centre scale — 40 ohm; 4,000 ohm; 40,000 ohm; 400,000 ohm. Decibel: —20 to +62 dB. Dimensions: 6" x 4-1/8" x 2-1/2". 152 x 107 x 51 mm. Inductance — 0/5000H. Carrying case available. Model C \$6.90.

\$29.90 Postage \$2.20



MODEL CT-500/P MULTIMETER

Of intermediate size, this popular multimeter combines high accuracy with versatility over 24 ranges. Mirror Scale. Diode protected movement.

SPECIFICATION: 20,000 ohm/volt DC; 10,000 ohm/volt AC. DC Volts: 2.5, 10, 50, 250, 500, 1,000. AC Volts: 10, 50, 250, 500, 1,000. DC Amps: 0.05 mA, 5 mA, 50 mA, 500 mA. Ohms: 12k ohm, 120k ohm, 1.2m ohm, 12m ohm. Centre Scale: 60 ohm, 600 ohm, 6k ohm, 60k ohm. Decibel: —20 to +62 dB. Dimension: 5 1/2 x 3-5/8 x 1 1/4 inches. Carrying case available. Model B — \$5.90.

Price: \$24.90 — Postage \$2.20.

MODEL AS100 D/P MULTIMETER

This meter features double zero diode meter protection and 3 1/2" full view easy to read 2 colour scale. It is fitted with polarity reversing switch and housed in a strong moulded case with carrying handle.

SPECIFICATION: 10,000 ohm/volt DC. 10,000 ohm/volt AC. DC Volts: 0.3, 3, 12, 60, 120, 300, 600, 1,200. AC Volts: 6, 30, 120, 300, 600, 1,200. DC Amps: 12 μ A, 6 μ A, 60 μ A, 300 μ A, 12A. Ohms: 2k, 200k, 2m, 20m, 200m ohm. Centre Scale: 20 ohm, 2,000 ohm, 20,000 ohm, 200,000 ohm, 20m ohm. Decibel —20 to +57 dB. Dimensions: 7-3/8 x 5-2/5 x 2-3/8 ins. Carrying case for model I — \$7.90.

Price: \$52.50 — Postage \$2.20.

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Operates from car cigarette lighter socket. 12V neg. earth cars only. Output 6V, 7.5V and 9V (switched) to 300 mA max.

\$6.90 — Post \$1.

200-H.

90° quadrant meter.

Specifications:
AC/V: 10V, 50V, 100V, 500V, 1000V (10,000 ohm/V).
DC/V: 5V, 25V, 50V, 250V, 500V, 2500V (100,000 ohm/V).
DC/A: 50 μ A, 2.5mA, 250mA.
OHM: 60k ohm, 5M ohm.
Capacitance: 100pF to 0.1 μ F, 0.01 μ F to 1 μ F.
dB: —20dB to +22dB.
Audio Output: 10V, 50V, 120V, 1000V AC.
Approx. size: 4 1/2 in. x 3 1/4 in. x 1 1/2 in.
\$16.90. Postage \$1.50.



POCKET MULTIMETER

SPECIAL



\$9.75
POST \$1.00

MODEL C1000M MULTIMETER

Compact, handy and versatile, the C1000M is the ideal low cost pocket meter. Mirror Scale. Specifications: 1,000 Ohm/Volt DC; 1,000 Ohm/Volt AC; DC volts: 10; 50; 250; 1,000; AC volts: 10; 50; 250; 1,000; DC amps — 1 mA; 100 mA; Ohms — 150 K; Centre scale — 3 K; Decibel — 10 dB to 22 dB; Dimensions: 3-1/2" x 2-3/8" x 1-1/8" 90 x 60 x 30 mm.

CT-500 — \$24.90 — Postage \$2.50

Popular, medium-size, mirror scale. Overload-protected.

AC/V: 10V, 50V, 250V, 500V, 1000V, (10,000 ohm/V).
DC/V: 2.5V, 10V, 50V, 250V, 500V, 5000V (20,000 ohm/V).
DC/A: 50 μ A, 5 mA, 50 mA, 500 mA.
OHM: 12k ohm, 120 k ohm, 1.2M ohm, 12M ohm.
dB: 20 dB to +62 dB.
Approx. Size: 5 1/2" x 3 5/8" x 1 1/4". P&P 50c



YAESU FRG-7

THE RADIO FOR WORLD-WIDE LISTENING
AT ITS BEST — 0.5-29.9 MHz COVERAGE
SYNTHESIZED COMMUNICATION RECEIVER



The model FRG-7 is a precision built high performance communication receiver designed to cover the band from 0.5-29.9 MHz. Its state of the art technology offers an unprecedented level of versatility. The Wadley Loop System (drift cancellation circuit) coupled with a triple conversion super heterodyne system guarantees an extremely high sensitivity and excellent stability. It provides complete satisfaction to amateurs as well as DCLs with superb performance and many features such as RF attenuator, selectable tone, and automatic noise suppression circuit.

\$328

HIGH QUALITY 3-WAY CROSSOVER — \$9.95

AND 2-WAY NETWORK — \$7.90

D.D.K. CROSS OVER NETWORK:

Imp: 8 ohm; C.O. Freq.: 800, 4500 Hz; Power Cap: 70 watts RMS.
Red Dot: Woofer; Orange Dot: Midrange; Blue Dot: Tweeter; Green Dot: Input.

Postage \$1.20

SPEAKER WIRE — 100 metre rolls

\$11.90 per roll — post free.

WALKIE-TALKIES — 100 Milliwatt

7 Trans. Call Buzzer, Superhet System, 9V Battery, PMG approved, 27,240m xtal. Complete with booklet. **\$52.00 Pair** — post free.

INTERCOMS

2 STATION AND 9V BATTERY — **\$12.90 each**
3 STATION AND 9V BATTERY — **\$18.90 each**
4 STATION AND 9V BATTERY — **\$26.90 each**
Complete with 60 ft. wire. Ideal for garage, baby room, etc. — Postage \$1.50.

CB POWER SUPPLY

240V in, 13.8 out. 1 amp continuous.
\$34.00 — P&P \$1.50.

SPECIAL

9" x 6" SPEAKERS

Brand new, in carton, 4 ohm impedance. Ideal for car cassettes, radios, etc.

\$4.00 each
Postage \$1.00

10 for \$30.00
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BARLOW-WADLEY XCR-30

a truly portable communications receiver, based on the WADLEY LOOP principle, the same principle as applied in the

DELTAHET and RACAL receivers. A truly crystal-controlled highly sensitive multiple-heterodyne portable receiver of exceptional stability with continuous, uninterrupted coverage from 500 kHz to 31MHz.

All for **\$310.00** F.O.R.

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amateur radio QSP ADVANCING THE STATE OF THE ART

Published monthly as its official journal by the Wireless Institute of Australia, founded 1910.

JUNE 1977

Vol. 45, No. 6

PRICE: 90 CENTS

(Sent free and post paid to all members)

Registered Office:
2/517 Toorak Road,
Toorak, Victoria, 3142.

Registered at the G.P.O. Melbourne for transmission by Post as a Periodical — Category "B".

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Copy is required by the third of each month. Acknowledgment may not be made unless specially requested. All important items should be sent by certified mail. The Editor reserves the right to edit all material, including Letters to the Editor and Hamads, and reserves the right to refuse acceptance of any material, without specifying any reason.

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Printers: EQUITY PRESS PTY. LTD.
50-52 Islington Street, Collingwood, 3068
Tel.: 41-5054, 41-5055

What do we all understand by "advancing the state of the art"?

Perhaps the use of Oscar satellites for long distance VHF/UHF communication, or maybe solid-state digital techniques for RTTY or SSTV, or even the use of UHF repeaters as an aid to mobile communication. Australian amateurs are indeed employing not only the above advanced techniques but also many more.

It is quite obvious, however, that "advancing the state of the art" will mean different things to different amateurs.

The 1296 MHz contact between VK5 and VK6 earlier this year excited many amateurs and raised the odd eyebrow world-wide. The sceptics will say "that if one waits long enough, of course the band will open" — maybe. One of the stations used SSB — SSB on 1296 MHz—what's the point? Why there aren't many commercial VHF SSB systems in use — let alone SSB on UHF or SHF!

In VK2 a small band of microwave enthusiasts are quite active on most of the amateur allocations up to 10 GHz and over the years there has been sporadic activity on 1296 and 2300 MHz in VK3 with even less known activity in the other States.

In Europe, considerable effort is being put into popularizing the microwave bands. A recent report in "Radio Communication" (RSGB) mentioned a meeting of IARU Region 1 VHF Managers in Amsterdam where it was suggested that "given the effort over the next year or two, it is quite possible for amateurs to make a significant change in their use of microwave bands which could well influence our position at WARC 79".

The same article went on to mention that what is needed to stimulate activity on these bands is one or two proven, bug-free designs for equipment and LOTS more operating.

"Lots more operating" is certainly needed in Australia, especially on the higher frequency amateur bands. So there is a need for amateurs — who are involved in state of the art activities — to inform others of their work.

Tell us what you are doing.

P. A. WOLFENDEN VK3ZPA.
Chairman VHF/UHF Advisory Committee. ■

QSP

AMATEUR EXAMINATIONS

The August AOCX theory exam, we are told, will be of the usual essay-type question.

However, it is likely that the February 1978 exam is going to be of the objective, multi-choice format.

The Federal Education Committee wishes to assist the P and T Department to produce an exam bank of suitable questions. We therefore invite questions, preferably typewritten (indicating in pencil the correct answer), to be forwarded from all States.

This is an opportunity to assist the P and T Department to develop a bank of questions at a depth level which is generally accepted as satisfactory for amateur exams.

The format of Novice 5 w.p.m. CW exams is being investigated with P and T Department. The main question is spacing of characters in letters and between words. This is being closely looked at, and it is hoped that agreement can soon be reached on a satisfactory format for the exam.

VK3ZR

1977 CALL BOOK

Your last opportunity to be listed correctly in the 1977 Call Book is **NOW**. If your address label is incorrect in any detail this error will go through to the Call Book because the listings will derive from the same EDP file. **Write now**. This applies to any changes in call sign or the addition of any call sign or any different call sign to the one listed in the 1975 Call Book. Zones, clubs, groups, repeater groups, school clubs and others please take note and act on the above **now**. Next week will be too late.

2M BEACONS

From Radio ZS of January 77 comes news that the first two metre beacon was put into operation at Alversdorp near Durban as ZSSVHF on 144.925 MHz. Five other beacons are planned for the Republic — Cape Town, ZS1BHF on 144.92 MHz, Grahamstown ZS2VHF on 144.91, Hamistim ZS4BHF 144.90, Johannesburg ZS6JHB 144.915, and Potgietersburg ZS8TIB on 144.905 MHz. Yet another beacon now in operation is in Mbabane, Swaziland, 3D6AX on 144.735 MHz.

NEW PREFIX

For the period 4th June to 12th June this year the prefix GE may be heard in place of the familiar G, GM, GW, etc., prefixes. This was stated to be a one-off concession to mark HM the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebration. Radio Communication April 77.

1976 VK/ZL/OCEANIA DX CONTEST

1. Almost 1,200 logs were received.
2. Entry of ZL2GJ was omitted from Phone result — 1,355 points.
3. An error was made in ZL 40 metre CW results. ZL1AMO with 7,620 points was THIRD and not ZL1AH.

ZL2GX



FT-301D

All Solid State

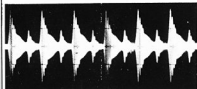
Digital Readout HF Multi-Mode Transceiver



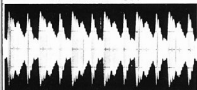
The FT-301D is an advanced fully solid state Digital Readout SSB, AM, FSK and CW transceiver covering 160m thru 10m including one auxiliary band and WWV. It has all the outstanding features of Yaesu's top performance FT-101E (inc. RF Processor) plus many more additions (Digital Readout, I.F. Rejection filter, & switchable AGC time constant).

RF PROCESSOR

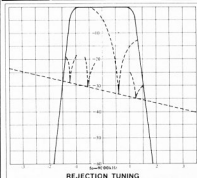
The RF Processor increases talk power to cut through the pile-ups without addition of a linear amplifier.



RF Processor "OFF"



RF Processor "ON"



REJECTION TUNING

FEATURES

- ALL Solid State — 27 IC, 47 TR, 24 FET and 94 diode
- ALL Band — 160 through 10 meter plus receive only for WWV/JJY
- ALL Modes — SSB (USB/LSB selectable) CW, AM and FSK
- Digital Readout — by large LED display
- 200 Watts PEP INPUT for SSB, CW and 50 Watts for AM FSK
- RF Feedback — for clean signal
- Rejection Tuning — tunable crystal filter rejection
- Effective Noise Blanker — for elimination of noise spikes
- RF Speech Processor — for increased talk power
- Built-in fully adjustable VOX
- Automatic break-in CW operation with sidetone
- Selectable 25 kHz/100 kHz calibrator, 1.5 kHz TX-RX or RX clarifier with separate ON/OFF switch
- Selectable, amplified AGC system — SLOW, MEDIUM and FAST
- Built-in internal crystal control (11 channels) provision and dual VFO adaptor
- Adjustable carrier level for tune-up and novice operation
- Triple protection circuits for PA stage and warning system
- 8-pole SSB filter for unparalleled selectivity
- Built-in speaker
- Compact size, light weight
- Complete line of compatible accessories for flexible station design

TECHNICAL DATA

GENERAL

Frequency Range: 1.8—2.0 MHz, 3.5—4.0 MHz, 7.0—7.5 MHz, 14.0—14.5 MHz, 21.0—21.5 MHz, 27.0—27.5 MHz, 28.0—29.9 MHz, WWV 5 MHz (receive only)
Mode: SSB (selectable USB or LSB), CW, AM or FSK
Frequency Stability: Within 100 Hz during any 30 minute period after warm-up. Not more than 100 Hz with 10% line voltage variation.

FT-301D Accessories everything you want in a complete home station design.

YAESU's years of experience in the radio amateur field are exemplified in the FT-301D series. The FT-301D can be interconnected to its matching power supply and external VFO unit. This feature provides you with a completely integrated home station with transceiver operation on either

VFO split frequency, or crystal controlled operation with a flip of the switch. The FT-301D with built-in speaker is a complete AC power supply and can be used for any of the following supply voltages:
 100-110-117-200-220-234 Volts, 50/60 Hz. A digital clock and

automatic call sign identifier are an integral part of the power supply. The time display can be selected for either a 24-hour or 12-hour system with a flip of the switch on the front panel. A programmable identifier transmits your call sign in morse code automatically every ten minutes.

- AC Power Supply FP-301
- AC Power Supply FP-301
- External VFO FV-301
- Monitor Scope MO-301

TUNABLE REJECTION TUNING

The tunable IF rejection filter utilizes sharp resonance characteristics of a crystal filter. The resonance frequency is tunable over the entire IF range to reject any interferences close to or inside the IF pass-band.

Calibration Accuracy: 2 kHz maximum after 100 kHz calibration

Backlash: Not more than 50 Hz

Antenna Impedance: 50 ohm unbalanced nominal

Circuitry: 24 FETs, 47 Transistors, 27 integrated Circuits and 94 Diodes

Power Requirements: 13.5 V DC nominal, 1.1 A (digital type) and 0.9 A (analogue type) for receive and 21 A for transmit

Size: 280(W) x 125(H) x 270(D) mm

Weight: Approx. 9 kg

TRANSMITTER

Input Power: 200 Watts PEP on SSB, 200 Watts on CW at 50% duty cycle and 50 Watts on AM and FSK. (Slightly lower on 10 meter and 160 meter bands.)

Microphone: 500 ohm dynamic type

Carrier Suppression: —40 dB

Sidband Suppression: —50 dB

Spurious Radiation: —40 dB

Distortion Products: —31 dB

Frequency Response: 300 to 2700 Hz ± 3 dB

Final Transistor: 2S535 x 2

RECEIVER

Sensitivity: 0.25 μ V for 10 dB Noise plus Signal to Noise Ratio on 14 MHz

Selectivity: 2.4 kHz nominal bandwidth at 6 dB down, 4.0 kHz at 60 dB down on SSB, CW and AM, 600 Hz nominal bandwidth at 6 dB down, 1.2 kHz at 60 dB down with optional CW filter, 6 kHz nominal bandwidth at 6 dB down, 12 kHz at 60 dB down with optional AM filter

Harmonic & Other Spurious Response: Image Rejection better than 50 dB, Internal Spurious Signal below -1 μ V equivalent to antenna input

Automatic Gain Control: AGC: Threshold nominal 3 μ V, Attack time is 8 milli-seconds and release time is selected from 3000, 1500 and 200 milli-second on front panel

Audio Noise Level: Not less than 40 dB below 1 Watt

Audio Output: 3 Watts to internal or external speaker at 4 ohm impedance

Audio Distortion: Less than 10% at 3 Watts output.

PRICES

FT-301D inc. AM Filter	\$1147
FP-301	\$169
FP-301D	\$289
FV-301	\$149
YO-301	\$345

Above prices include S.T. Freight and Insurance is extra.

90 day warranty. Prices and specifications subject to change.



ELECTRONIC SERVICES

60 Shannon St., Box Hill North, Vic. 3129. Phone 89 2213
 Agents in all States and A.C.T.

FRED BAIL VK3YS
 JIM BAIL VK3ABA

JAS7677-22

WIANEWS

A special report on the 1977 Federal Convention will appear in AR next month. It is not intended to duplicate news items from the Convention but one or two deserve earlier publicity.

"CB"

This is the Position Paper, relating to CB, adopted at the Convention after very considerable discussions in a working group and later in the Convention itself —

- "1. That the Amateur Radio Service is accurately defined by ITU Regulations.
2. That the 'CB' type operations by non-technically qualified operators is entirely different in character from the amateur radio service.
3. That a 'CB' type service could not be regarded as part of the amateur radio service.
4. That it is highly undesirable and totally unacceptable to combine 'CB' and amateur radio on the same frequency band.
5. That all radio services should be subject to regulation and that regulation should be enforced. Unlawful use of spectrum space, particularly that allocated to legitimate services, should be subject to prosecution.
6. That without expressing judgement on a 'CB' service as such, other established services should not be required to give up frequency allocations for such a service.
7. That the usage of frequency by a 'CB' type service should not be in derogation of the ITU Convention and Regulations (e.g., an avenue for international communications).
8. That the introduction of a 'CB' type service must not in any manner result in or contribute towards the reduction or unwarranted variation of conditions applicable to the amateur radio services or which would result in the imposition of conditions less advantageous to the amateur in respect of present technical standards."

ARNOLD REPORT

After very considerable discussion the Convention authorised the issue of the following statement about the Investigator's Report by Bob Arnold (as published in AR April 1976) —

"In not adopting the Report the Federal Council noted that the organisational proposals were not considered to be appropriate at this stage, but that the other recommendations were being actively considered by the Executive and in a number of cases had already been adopted and implemented, namely —

Federal News: 1. News Tapes:

Communication has been improved between the WIA Executive office and members by the use of weekly broadcast tapes for propagating up-to-date information. Not only are these tapes being used for Divisional broadcasts but they are also being used as part of broadcasting stations' Amateur Radio News programmes (in Victoria 3CR and 3HA make use of tapes supplied by the Victorian Division).

2. WIANEWS:

In addition to the broadcast tapes stop press information to members and clubs has been stepped up via WIANEWS and Inserts in Amateur Radio magazine. This regular feature aims to cover relevant items of news from sources both within Australia and overseas."

CALL BOOK

The Institute has been successful in negotiating a new contract with the P and T Department for the publication of call books over the next 10 years. These call books will be making use of the Institute's EDP (computer) records to improve accuracy and reduce the workload associated with the publication of this very important document.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

In an effort to increase membership of the Institute a campaign ("8000") was implemented during 1976. This membership drive is especially important when it is realised that WARC 79 is only two years away. It is proposed to continue this campaign with vigour.

SCALAR

for Antennae



Illustrated is a BASE STATION ANTENNA
Omnidirectional Gain 3 dB and 6 dB
Models G11, G21, G22.

Scalar's range of HIGH GAIN base station antennas provide an omnidirectional radiation pattern combined with gains of 3 dB and 6 dB depending on Model number. They are designed as base station antennas for two-way radio systems. Constructed of high grade aluminium, the radiating elements are completely enclosed within a fibreglass radome.

C.B. CITIZEN BAND AND PAGING ANTENNAS MARINE AND MOBILE H.F.

TUNEABLE GROUNDPLANE ANTENNAS

SIDE MOUNT DIPOLES

COAXIAL DIPOLES

HIGH GAIN ANTENNAS

DISCONE ANTENNAS

FIXED FREQUENCY GROUNDPLANE ANTENNAS —

MOBILE COAXIAL DIPOLES

UNITY GAIN — (FIBREGLASS) WHIPS

4.5 dB GAIN (FIBREGLASS) WHIPS

PHASED SIDE MOUNT DIPOLES

VHF-UHF DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS YAGI

MAGNABASE — MAGNETIC BASE

HELICAL WHIPS — 6ft, 8ft, 12ft, 15ft.

PAGING ANTENNA H.F. BALUNS

ANTENNA MOUNTING HARDWARE

ACCESSORIES

FILTERS AND DUPLEXERS PORTABLE

WHIPS

H.F. MOBILE WHIPS — 6ft, 8ft, 12ft, 15ft.

FLEXIBLE, MOBILE WHIPS



SCALAR
Industries Pty Ltd
Communication Antennae Engineers

VICTORIA: 18 Shelley Ave., Kilsyth, Vic., 3137. Ph: 725-9677

Cables: WELKIN, MELBOURNE. Telex: AA34341.

NSW: 20 The Strand, Penshurst, NSW., 2222. Ph: 570-1392

QLD: Ph: 371-5677 SA: Ph: 42-6666 WA: Ph: 57-1555

WIA PUBLICATIONS

The Institute is currently investigating the feasibility of publishing an "Amateur Radio Year Book" for sale to the public through normal commercial outlets. The present procedures for publishing and distributing Amateur Radio magazine have also been reviewed and at this time are considered to be satisfactory as they stand.

(Note by Editor: Any ideas about what the Year Book should contain and anything else relating to it would be most welcome.)

P AND T DEPARTMENT DISCUSSIONS

The relationship between the WIA and the P and T Department continue to be close and cordial. During the year constructive discussions have been held on such matters as Novice licensing, the Call Book, WARC 79, "CB", repeater licensing conditions, amateur examinations, etc. It was also noted that officers of the P and T Department attended the 1977 Federal Convention (as they have in the past) and many views were freely exchanged.

OFFICE

Executive office procedures have been reviewed and streamlined wherever possible to achieve maximum efficiency at minimum cost. This question is under constant review.

FINANCIAL

The Convention passed a motion that the Federal element of the 1978 subscriptions be determined not later than 31st August, 1977. Another motion was passed "That for funding WARC 79 expenses a levy be imposed on each Division at the rate of \$2.00 per member at the time of the 1978 subscriptions invoicing, such sum to be paid prior to 31st March, 1978, by the Divisions in respect of their members". A budget for 1978 was adopted.

MORE "CB"

A meeting was held in Canberra with the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. E. Robinson, during the evening of 27th April. Mr. D. Large, who wrote the report to the Minister on the introduction of a Citizens' Band Service in Australia, attended. On the WIA side were the Federal President, Dr. D.

Wardlaw VK3ADW, Mr. M. J. Owen VK3KI, Mr. T. Mills VK2ZTM, President of the NSW Division, and various members of the NSW Division "CB" Investigating Committee, including Mr. S. Kuhl VK2ZSK, C. Jones VK2DD, and D. Dwyer VK2ZCC. Mr. E. W. Howell VK1TH, also attended.

The Minister was unable to extend his stay at the meeting but discussions with Mr. Large continued.

WIA PROJECT AUSTRALIS

The Annual Report of the Chairman of the WIA Project Australis Group was received and adopted by the 1977 Federal Convention. Mr. D. J. B. Hull VK3ZDH highlighted several problems in his report but one of the more important of these was the fact that because of other commitments he wished to step down from the role of Australis chairman in order to concentrate what time is available to him to the command station role. We noted that a number of enquiries from some very capable interstate people over the years offered help with the hardware, etc., but could not be taken up because of co-ordination difficulties. Further action relating to this activity was left in the hands of the Executive.

WICEN

The Federal WICEN Co-ordinators' annual report was very well received at the Convention as it highlighted a number of problems. Many members seemed apprehensive about joining WICEN but in discussions it emerged that the procedures to be learned were simple, minimal and commonsense. Nobody need have any fears of tedious learning before being accepted into WICEN as the message handling procedures were easy to assimilate but more importantly meant that a disciplined back-up service, such as that offered by amateur radio, was more likely to be accepted and used by State emergency service for the benefit of the community as a whole. An undisciplined rabble involved with radio communications was something everybody feared. It was agreed to look into the feasibility of holding a WICEN Co-ordinators' meeting in the near future.

QSP — continued

RUSSIAN SIGNALS VEHICLE FOR WIRELESS ELECTRICITY?

OTTAWA (CP) — A communications department official said Tuesday the Soviet Union has sent out since July a series of powerful radio signals that have disrupted communications at various times throughout the world.

The signals have also fuelled speculation that the Soviets are trying to develop a system of transmitting electrical power without wires, a possible solution to global energy troubles.

W. W. Scott, director of the department's operations branch which has been monitoring the Soviet signals, said the experiments prompted a rash of protests, including from Canada, Great Britain, the US and Scandinavian countries, which were particularly affected by the disruptions.

As a result, the Soviets cut back the experiments, "but they had been just going, go, go almost on a continuous basis," Mr. Scott said.

He said there is no evidence about the purpose of the signals, which he called amazing and puzzling. "But you have to keep an open mind. There are so many strange things going on today in science."

Followers of the turn-of-the-century Yugoslavian inventor Nikola Tesla are convinced, however, that the signals are part of a Soviet attempt to transmit electrical energy by using the earth as a conductor, one follower said.

Andrew Michrowski, an Ottawa architect and member of the Planetary Associa-

tion for Clean Energy, an international group trying to resurrect Tesla's work, said the implications of such a system are overwhelming.

Mr. Michrowski said in a telephone interview that Tesla's invention, called a magnifying transmitter, would make it possible to send electric power anywhere in the globe at the speed of light with up to 15 per cent less energy loss than present systems and without costly networks of wires and transmitters.

The technique could also be an efficient means of tapping solar energy, of controlling the world's climate and of enabling plants to grow with less sunlight and water, Mr. Michrowski said. Although the exact effect has not been worked out, it could result in oranges growing in Saskatchewan.

The magnifying transmitter also has enormous potential for destruction if abused or misused, he said. For instance the system could cause earthquakes.

In simplified terms the Tesla system links the generally negative particles of the earth's atmosphere with the generally positive particles of the earth's atmosphere with the generally positive particles in the earth, Mr. Michrowski said.

Tesla is said to have had one of his machines working in northern Quebec and it was used for several years to power a laboratory about 100 miles away, Mr. Michrowski said.

From "The Tribune", Winnipeg, Manitoba, 2-2-77.

Submitted by Frederick Phillips VK2ZQ. ■

AFTER THOUGHTS

The values given in Table 1 for the article "Transitions in Coaxial Lines" (AR April 77, page 20) and reference No. 1 were incorrect. The correct values are as follows:

D/D ₀	Δ/D ₀	
	50 ohms	75 ohms
1.2	0.055	0.065
1.4	0.105	0.12
1.7	0.165	0.17
2.0	0.215	0.22
2.5	0.29	0.295
3.0	0.35	0.36
3.5	0.415	0.42
4.0	0.475	0.48

References.

1. SANDORF, H. N., Amateur Radio, 38: 7 (1970). ■

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THE EFFECT OF GROUND ON THE DIRECTIONAL PATTERN OF A 14 MHz ANTENNA

A light aeroplane was used to measure the directional pattern of VK3MO's 14 MHz antenna system. Two three element monoband beams are slacked at 30 m (100 ft) and 14 m (45 ft). Field strength measurements were taken in two directions which have differing ground conditions. This allowed an estimate of the effect of the ground conditions on the performance of the system. It was found that the lobe in the preferred direction was 2 S points stronger than the direction with less favourable ground conditions, and this lobe was at one half the angle of radiation.

A. G. Bolton VK5TT,
and I. J. Williams VK3MO
3 Ilford Street, Vale Park 5081, S.A.

There are considerable advantages for the ham whose antenna has a low angle of radiation. Openings occur sooner for him, and last longer, because he can use the ionosphere which is just coming over the horizon. His neighbour must wait for the ionized region to rise higher above the horizon.

Also, even when the band is open to both hams, the lower angle of radiation means the DX can be reached with fewer ground and ionospheric reflections. Each of these reduce the strength of the signal.

Ground conditions considerably effect the direction of the major lobe of an antenna system. They can reduce the available signal power because of the effects of resistivity. Perfect ground, which is a flat ideal conductor, would give greater power to the lobe than a resistive ground. But how much power is lost, and by how much is the angle increased? The direct measurements from the plane were to help find out.

THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS

The effect that flat resistive ground has on the magnitude of the lobe can be computed theoretically. It has been shown to 'slightly reduce the magnitude of the maxima of the directional pattern of the antenna'. A representative figure for this effect has been given as .1 dB, the sea being .1 dB better than dry earth.²

The angle of the directional pattern of the antenna over ground is determined by both the free space pattern of the antenna and the directional characteristics of the ground.³ It has been suggested that the directivity of the free space pattern does nothing to the vertical angle of the lobe.⁷ This would mean a 3 element yagi would have the same angle of radiation as a dipole. However this is not the case. The contributions of the ground and of the antenna are superimposed; it is the product of the two which gives the overall pattern.

The antenna under test has stacked 3 element yagis. The higher yagi is at 30 m (100 ft), and on the 20 metre band this is 1.5 wavelengths. Theoretically, a dipole at this height would have a lobe at 9.6° to the horizontal.

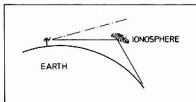


FIG. 1: Openings are longer with Low Angle of Radiation.

MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

A TS520 receiver was taken aboard a light plane which had a 1.5 metre long antenna tied securely between the landing wheels. The S meter of the TS520 was used for the field strength readings, and the antenna under test was energized with a 5 watt carrier signal. Later, a calibration curve for the S meter was obtained using reasonably accurate instruments.

The plane flew at various heights and 2 sets of signal strength readings were taken. In the westerly direction one set was at 3 km from the antenna, and the other set was a 1.5 km. Then the antenna was turned south and the signal strength measurements were repeated, south of the antenna this time at distances of 2.5 km and .8 km.

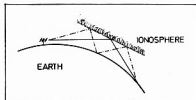


FIG. 2: Fewer Reflections are needed with a Lower Angle of Radiation.

RESULTS

The directional pattern of the antenna was calculated using the calibration curve for the S meter of the TS520, and by making allowance for the distance of each measurement from the antenna. For the purpose of calculating this distance and the angle of the radiation it was assumed that the emitted radiation was from midway between the stacked 3 element yagis.

Diagram 3 shows the field intensity as a function of the angle of radiation for each of the 4 sets of readings. Diagram 4 shows the terrain in the western direction, and diagram 5 shows the terrain in the southern direction.

INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

1. The comparison between the readings in the western direction at 3 km and at 1.5 km show the radiation pattern changes even after distances in excess of 50 wavelengths. This suggests that ground conditions at this distance still have an important effect on the performance of an antenna system such as the system under test. It would be reasonable to assume that the ground conditions at these distances would be less important with less directive antenna systems.
2. The angle of radiation of the lower lobe (4 degrees) clearly illustrates the importance of free space antenna directivity on the directivity of the antenna system over real ground. The contribution from the ground alone is at 9.6 degrees to the horizontal.
3. The signal to the west is far stronger than the signal in the southerly direction. There is a 12 dB advantage and it has half the angle of fire. These advantages could be attributed to three factors.
 - (a) The house and garage south of the antenna. These are .5 wavelengths away horizontally, and only .25 wavelengths below the lower beam.
 - (b) The rise to 10 m and 120 m from the antenna in the southern direction. This field also has 20 m high trees on it.
 - (c) The differing soil resistivities. The soil in the preferred direction is volcanic and south of the antenna the soil is sedimentary.

It is difficult to isolate the individual contributions of these three effects. The average rise of the ground south of the antenna is 4° for the first 150 m. This might account for the rise in the angle of fire of the antenna in this direction of approximately 4°. The trees at 150 m are 20 m tall and therefore level with the top

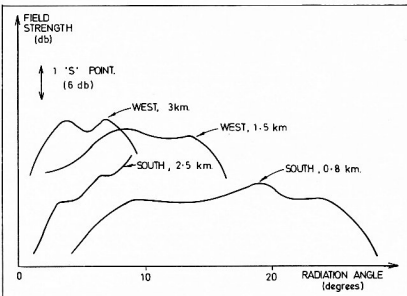


FIG. 3: Results of Field Strength Measurements.

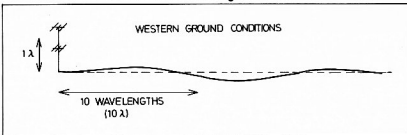


FIG. 4

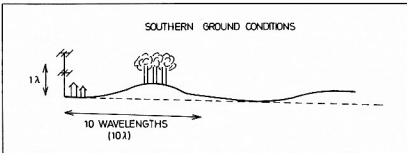


FIG. 5

of the antenna. This might account for the lower power in the lobe, though the antenna pattern would also be modified by the proximity of the house. It seems unlikely that the house would account for a difference of more than 3 db in signal intensity, since the yagis are fed at the same power level. The resistivity of the soil may also account for a considerable loss in lobe strength, though simple theory suggests otherwise.

One point is clear, level conductive soil is worth at least 2 S points over ground conditions which are still better than most.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

It was very rewarding to actually measure the field intensities of an antenna system from an aeroplane. There was a wealth of information available. Using this method, for example, it was possible to count no fewer than 10 minor lobes in the direction of fire of the antenna. However there are a few suggestions for those undertaking further work.

Measurements should be taken at a greater distance than 3 km from the antenna. The results obtained in this test were adequate to demonstrate the con-

siderable effect of the ground conditions, but accurate measurements of the final directional pattern must be made much further from the antenna.

The problems involved with using a light plane need careful consideration. We were fortunate to have the enthusiastic support of Mr. Arthur Gloster. Arthur is a foundation member of the Kyneton Aero Club, and is also involved with antenna patterns professionally. This experience helped a great deal in the planning stages.

Do not underestimate the difficulty of flying to a particular point in the sky. The experience of our pilot, Mr. Paul Tetley, includes aerial photography and crop dusting. This is very important if reliable measurements are to be made.

CONCLUSIONS

With planning, the use of aeroplanes in antenna measurements is convenient and extremely informative. The measurements made during this test confirmed our worst suspicions that hams already have about the importance of a good location. It remains to show the relative importance of individual factors such as hills, trees, soil resistivity and adjacent buildings. Further measurements to isolate these factors would be invaluable to the ham who is choosing a location.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are very grateful for the invaluable help of Mr. Arthur Gloster who helped us plan the details of the navigation, antenna installation on the plane and the method of obtaining the measurements.

Also, Mr. Paul Tetley's skill in piloting the plane with sufficient accuracy was essential to obtaining the test results, and we appreciate this contribution.

REFERENCES

1. R. E. Terman. Electronic and Radio Engineering (4th edition), pp. 885.
2. QST November 1975, pp. 21. "Pattern Factors for Elevated Horizontal Antennas Over Real Earth." H. K. Land-skov.
3. Radio Handbook (18th edition), pp. 45

QSP

REPEATERS

A compilation of 2m repeaters within a 60 mile radius of the Empire State Building in New York reveals 97 all told. QST February 77. And we think we have problems here!

7th SEANET CONVENTION

A letter from HS1WR, President of RAST, advises that the 7th Annual SEANET Convention will take place at the Eravan Hotel, Bangkok, from Friday, 16th November, 1977, to Sunday, 20th November. Details, including special tours such as the Festival of Lights and the Elephant round-up at Surin, and forms for attendance are available on application SASE to the Executive office in Toorak. Advice is also given about the SEANET 77 Contests on CW 9/10 July and phone 20/21 August—details available from 9M3FK. Visitors to Thailand should note that the importation of communications equipment is forbidden except on prior authorisation from the Royal Thai Government.

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AN AUDIO PHASE-SHIFT NETWORK FOR SOLID STATE PHASING SSB

Roger Harrison VK2ZTB
14 Rosebery Street, Balmain 2041

While investigating suitable circuits for a solid-state phasing SSB rig I came across an article by Robert Cheek (then W3LOE) in the November 1948 issue of CQ (page 17) entitled "Single Sideband For Everyone". Naturally, it described a valve rig, but it used a passive phase-shift network that not only intrigued me, but exhibited very good characteristics. The circuit was an R-L-C network and is given in figure 1.

It has the advantage of a low-to-medium input impedance and thus may be suitable for solid-state circuitry, together with the unique advantage that the quadrature output ports can drive a low impedance—in the order of 400 to 600 ohms. Just what the doctor ordered for solid-state gear! The sort of audio phase-shift networks popularized at that time involved either active or passive R-C networks. The latter inevitably required very high impedance loads on the quadrature output ports or a stable, well-defined high impedance load. Solvable, but awkward. Active audio phase-shift networks, while attractive for other reasons, do not have the elegant simplicity of the passive networks; increased circuitry is required and the alignment necessary is a drawback in many circumstances. Besides, I didn't feel like getting into that just yet.

Anyway, however the circuit was going to turn out, I was interested in giving it a go. The original article specified a modified audio transformer for T1 and L1 and a power supply choke for L2. Some modernisation was necessary and so some suitable pot cores were tried. The results of design and adjustment are given in the parts list.

COMPONENTS:

According to the original article, components are relatively non-critical and standard 5 per cent or 10 per cent types may be used. The main requirement is that each 40 mH inductor must resonate with the 1 uF capacitor at 800 Hz. The exact values appear to be uncritical so long as components of the nominal value specified are used, L2 and the 6.2 nF capacitor must also resonate at 800 Hz. The exact frequency has no particular magic about it, 800 Hz being the geometric mean between 160 Hz and 4000 Hz which adequately covers the speech band. It is sufficient to ensure that each LC circuit resonates to the same frequency. The reactance of each of the 1 uF capacitors and the 40 mH inductors is about 200 ohms at 800 Hz.

Another alternative for the 40 mH inductors would be to use the 88 mH toroids beloved of RTTY enthusiasts. These consist of two 44 mH coils wound on a toroid and connected in series. They can be obtained quite cheaply from local sources or overseas. Using a CRO or VTVM and an audio oscillator it is a simple matter to resonate a 44 mH winding and a 1 uF capacitor to 800 Hz. Remove turns from a 44 mH winding until resonance is achieved. This sort of method may be used regardless of what coils are used.

Locally available toroids may be used to construct T1, L1 and L2 if desired, and details are given in the parts list.

The transformer, T1, consists of two windings connected in series, each having equal numbers of turns wound on the same core and resonated to 800 Hz with the 1 uF capacitor. The dots in figure 1 indicate corresponding ends (start or finish) of each winding.

CIRCUIT CHARACTERISTICS:

The input impedance is approximately 5K and should be driven either by a transformer, a phase-splitter stage or a differential amplifier. The quadrature output terminals, A and B, can drive a load impedance of around 400 to 600 ohms as mentioned previously, the characteristics of the network being largely unaffected by the actual load impedance—a distinct advantage over passive R-C networks which are quite sensitive to load impedance variations.

The speech amplifier preceding the network needs to include de-emphasis of about 4 dB per octave below 800 Hz as the network has a rising response in this region.

The characteristics of the network, from the original article, are as follows:—It will maintain the 90° phase difference between the output terminals within 2° from 300 Hz to 4 kHz and the amplitudes of the two outputs within about 0.3 dB of each other over the same range. There is a much smaller variation in both parameters between 400 Hz and 3 kHz. Thus, the

opposite sideband suppression that may be obtained is 35 dB at worst at the extremities of the speech band and at least 40 dB across the substantial portion of it. A sharp cutoff above 3 kHz (at least 12 dB per octave) is recommended for the speech amplifier. A similar cutoff below 300 Hz is also recommended.

The network has a midband loss of about 15 dB and thus the speech amplifier needs to have sufficient gain to overcome this loss and provide sufficient output for the following circuitry. Similar comments apply if the network is used in receiver applications.

The low output impedance of the network makes it eminently suitable to drive diode balanced mixers without messy matching problems.

The author's prototype performed much the same as that in the original article.

Well, don't just sit there—get your soldering iron out!

PARTS:

L1 = 176 turns of 26 B&S enamelled wire on single bobbin of VINKOR LA2330 pot core assembly

Or ~ 93 turns of 38 B&S enamelled wire on NEOSID toroid 12.7 mm OD by 6.35 mm ID by 9.52 mm height of F9 material.

L2 = 2090 turns of 42 SWG enamelled wire on single bobbin of VINKOR LA2330 pot core

Or ~ 7052 turns of 38 B&S enamelled wire on NEOSID toroid 38.1 mm OD by 25.4 mm ID by 19.05 mm height of F9 material.

T1 = Two windings, one on each half of a double bobbin of VINKOR LA2330 pot core, 176 turns of 34 B&S enamelled wire for each winding. The dot indicates the start of each winding.

Or ~ 2 x 93 turns (bifilar) of 38 B&S enamelled wire on NEOSID toroid the same as for L1.

*The 4.3K resistor, R1, may be a 3.9K in series with a 390 ohm, or 4.7K paralleled by a 56K resistor.

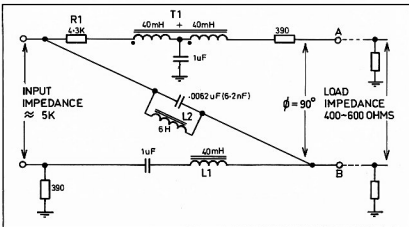


FIG. 1: R-L-C- Audio Phase-Shift Network as described by Robert Cheek in Nov. 1948 issue of CQ.



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SIMPLIFIED AUDIO FILTERING

Maurie Evered VK3AVO
13 Sage St., Oakleigh, 3166

If you wish to become an authority on audio filtering or construct a multistage audio filter of well defined characteristics read no further but pass to the adequate list of references at the end of this article. If, however you wish to construct a cheap and simple but very effective audio filtering system to help extract signals from background noise then read on.

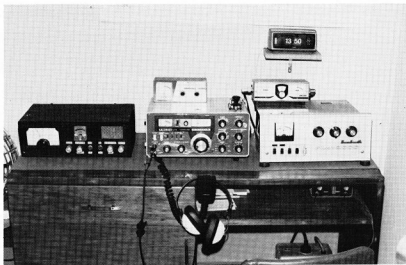
This system was inspired by three other AR articles (references 1,2 and 3). Experience has shown that you need to be able to apply attenuation to both high or low frequencies depending on background noise conditions and the particular mode being received for example "high cut" removes excessive background hiss, "low cut" removes unwanted low frequencies from static or some particular voice characteristics heard on SSB.

The need to apply these principles was accentuated by the ever present background noise at this QTH, a light industrial area with 6 kV power lines about 50 metres from the antenna.

This situation is worsened when you consider the state of the Dx bands at present; signals are much weaker than at the sun spot maximum of 1970 or so. The FT101 noise blander is very effective against "ignition" type interference but varies in effect against power line noise.

Let us examine briefly the principles we can apply to attenuate unwanted frequencies. I will call these the series and parallel methods. The series method requires inductance for high frequency attenuation (inductive reactance increasing with frequency) and capacitance for low frequency attenuation (capacitive reactance decreasing with frequency).

The parallel method requires capacitance for high frequency attenuation and inductance for low frequency attenuation. This approach was used as the parallel



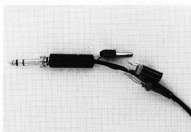
VK3AVO's NEAT SHACK.

connection of components does not require the opening of any circuit wiring.

The audio filtering was applied in my case to a pair of eight ohm headphones which I always use for listening except when pottering in the shack. This method has the advantage that you do not have to modify your transceiver as all components are added "outboard".

This technique is shown schematically in Fig. 1. You connect either capacity or inductance across the phones to achieve either high cut or low cut as required; leave both disconnected and you have normal receiving conditions. You can mount these components directly onto the phone plug and use a clip to connect to either one (see photograph) or you can build the unit into a box that connects in series between phones and receivers.

The values of capacitance and inductance in Fig 1 were found by trial and error. To achieve the desired results you may have to alter them in any particular



CLOSE-UP OF AUDIO FILTER INSTALLATION.

case. A little experimentation will soon show what values of capacitance and inductance are needed.

In practice I use high cut for all CW and strong local SSB signals, low cut is useful when copying weaker SSB signals with a high static level.

One last word. Do not knock this little filter because of its extreme simplicity, at least not until you have tried it. Any one visiting my shack is welcome to a demonstration and I think you will be surprised with its effectiveness.

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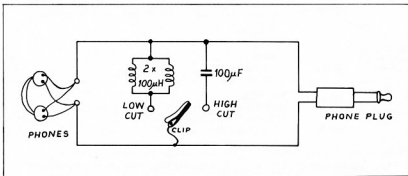


FIG. 1. FILTER CIRCUIT.

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PART 6 MORE ON AN RTTY CONVERTER WITH ACTIVE FILTERS

The diagrams referred to in this article are the same as those published on pages 11-14 of last month's issue of AR.

The description of the DJ6HP system is concluded in this article.

As in the circuit shown in Fig. 2 the converter shown in Fig. 6 has a capacitor added in parallel with the feedback resistance R_R (R₁), thus causing the circuit to have a low pass filter characteristic.

For the adder in Fig. 2 the following applies:

$$-U_a = \frac{R_R}{R_{e1}} \cdot U_{e1} + \frac{R_R}{R_{e2}} \cdot U_{e2} \dots (7)$$

The time constant which the parallel capacitor causes has the value . . .

$$T = R_R \cdot C \dots (8)$$

You can therefore find the boundary frequencies for the circuit:

$$f_{\max} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_R \cdot C} \dots (9)$$

If the two input voltage swings are nearly equal you get at the output an alternating voltage swinging about 0 with a maximum frequency determined by T. For RTTY amateurs, you set f_{\max} to 40-50 Hz such that you can be sure that the signal will pass the filter.

After the low pass filter follows a non-inverting Schmitt trigger which is also made with the aid of an operational amplifier. This is shown separately in Fig. 4(a). The input and output waveforms are shown in Fig. 4(b).

For this circuit, the following apply (refer to Fig. 4(b)):

Switch on level . . .

$$U_e PA = - (R_1/R_R) \cdot U_a \min \dots (10)$$

Switch off level . . .

$$U_e AV = - (R_1/R_R) \cdot U_a \max \dots (11)$$

Coupling hysteresis . . .

$$U_e = (R_1/R_R) \cdot (U_e \max - U_e \min) \dots (12)$$

For a large input voltage U_e becomes $U_a = U_a \max$. If you lessen U_e , U_a will remain at the value $U_a \max$ until U_e reaches value $U_e \min$. At this time U_a jumps to $U_a \min$. This switching action is started by U_e , but thereafter it is decided by the coupling of R_R .

The stable value $U_a \min$ is maintained until U_e exceeds the value $U_e \min$. In

Fig. 4(b) is shown the input and output voltage waveforms. For a supply voltage of ± 15 volts for IC type 709 $U_a \max$ will be about 12-14 volts, $U_a \min$ about -12 to -14 volts.

The following transistor T1 (5) acts as an inverter. It is coupled in or bypassed depending on whether normal or reverse shift is required, i.e. a higher or lower tone frequency could represent a mark frequency signal.

Transistor T2 is the keying transistor for the magnet current to the teleprinter. Here the current is supplied to the magnet through a variable resistance. The second magnet lead is coupled to earth through T2.

Transistor T2 must be able to break and close a supply voltage of 200 volts. (Alternatively a constant current low voltage driver could be used. Refer to AR Vol. 44, No. 3, March 1976, p. 7.—Ed.)

RTTY CONVERTER COUPLING

Operational amplifiers OP6 and OP7 in Fig. 5 are connected between the receiver low frequency output and the converter's diode input K (Fig. 6) and operate as additional active selection circuits with an amplification factor of about 25. OP6 lets 1050 Hz signal through). A 3 dB bandwidth of 50 Hz is chosen so that the slot keying impulses of 20m sec can swing fully and reach the maximum amplitude.

OP7 works in the same way at the same bandwidth, but here three preset shift frequencies can be selected by means of S1.

P14 is a 10 turn potentiometer and with the aid of this you can in position 1 cover a shift range from 0 to 1000 Hz continuously. P14 and P4 may be omitted if you limit yourself to fixed shifts.

At point K the signals are brought together and passed to the diode limiter at the input of OP1 and at the output of this they appear with a constant amplitude of about 25 volts peak to peak.

By using P1 and P2, Fig. 6, the input level for the resonant circuits OP2 and OP3 may be adjusted so that at the outputs MP4 and MP5 (after resonance adjustment) always appears as 8 volts peak to peak. Amplification factor for both circuits is about 0.5.

All other values match those for OP6 and OP7. If you use variable shift-adjustment, it is recommended that P4 and P14 be mechanically coupled to enable operation of both selection circuits together so that they "track" together. Otherwise you adjust P4 first and then set P14 on the same scale adjustment.

The signal which is rectified by D3 and D4 goes into an active low pass filter OP4 where the limit frequency is again chosen such that the short key impulses increase to full amplitude.

The following Schmitt trigger has, with the stated resistance combination, a hysteresis of about 0.8 volts. You can also make the hysteresis variable by putting in a potentiometer of 500k ohm as R_R (R15). This potentiometer must be limited to a minimum value of 50k ohm. The circuit hysteresis can be altered between 2.5 and 0.25 volts.

You can also wire OP5 as a comparator (change over plus and minus inputs and omit R15). It has been found advantageous to have hysteresis, otherwise OP5 will couple in with the weakest noise signals and the teleprinter will type nonsense.

The circuitry for T1 and T2 needs no further explanation. S2 takes care of switching from "normal" to "reverse" shift. S3 switches to "stand-by".

ADJUSTMENT OF THE CONVERTER

Necessary equipment—tone generator and oscilloscope.

(1) Remove D3 and D4. Select the lowest DC range on the oscilloscope and adjust the zero point on the screen when the probe is earthed. The probe is the set on MP8 and you adjust P9 till the scope reads 0 volts.

D3 and D4 are soldered in place.

(2) Point K is uncoupled from the rest of the converter. You set the scope to MP3 and adjust to zero reading by means of P8 (fairly critical).

(3) You supply to point K a signal of 1050 Hz and about 1 volt peak to peak. The probe is set to MP4, the output voltage adjusted to maximum with P3.

Then the voltage on MP4 is adjusted to 8 volt p/p by means of P1.

(4) You connect to point K a signal of 120 Hz and about 1 volt p/p. Probe is set to MP5; output voltage set to maximum by means of P5. Then set the voltage of MP5 to 8 volts p/p by means of P2.

(5) Connect to point K a signal of 1475 Hz at 1 volt p/p. Voltage at MP5 is set to maximum by means of P6.

(6) Connect to point K a 1 volt p/p 1900 Hz signal. Voltage at MP5 is set to maximum by means of P7 (S1 must naturally in each case be at the right setting).

(7) Point K is reconnected to the rest of the converter.

(8) You connect to the input of the converter a signal of 0.1-0.2 volt p/p and frequency of 1050 Hz. The oscilloscope probe is connected to MP1. MP1 is adjusted to maximum voltage by means of P10.

(9) Repeat the same procedure at MP2 with P11, P12, and P13 with 1220 Hz, 1475 Hz and 1900 Hz as in instructions 2, 3, and 4.

(10) Disconnect X deflection of the oscilloscope. Points X and Y are joined to the corresponding X and Y inputs of the oscilloscope. The Y amplifier is adjusted to 0.5 volt/cm and X amplifier to the same value.

COMPONENT LIST FOR FIGURES 5 AND 6
OP1, OP5: 709 (without phase compensation, see Fig. 6(a)).

OP2, OP3, OP6, OP7: 709 (with phase compensation, as shown in Fig. 6(c)), or 741 wired as in Fig. 6(b)).

OP4: 709 with phase compensation or 741. See Fig. 6(c)).

T1-D6: Si-diode IN914.

T2: BC107 or similar.

T3: NPN transistor for 250V breakdown or similar.

P1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13: Carbon (trimmer) potentiometer 0.25W.

P4, 14: Wire wound 10-turn potentiometer (Beckmann, Helipot or similar).

R1-R18: 0.25W.

R19: 1W.

R20, R29: 1% tolerance.

C1-C6: 30V.

C7: —400V.

BUILDING AND OPERATION OF THE CONVERTER

The construction of the apparatus and selection of components is not critical; you can use parts easily obtainable on the market. (Refer to the WIA disposals lists and the advertisers in this magazine.) The capacitors in the resonant circuits are not critical, it is not necessary to use styroflex capacitors. The resistances in the prototype have 5% tolerance. The apparatus is completely reproducible.

It is essential that the received signals and the station receiver must be extremely frequency-stable when the converter works as "two circuits" (AM reception) and with a bandwidth of 50 Hz. It will only show its advantages when the signals are maintained between these limits. If you want to operate surely over 10 minutes, the maximum allowable frequency drift is 25 Hz in any amateur band. Fortunately the higher frequencies usually come from mixing the VFO signals with signals from crystal oscillators, so that the stability requirements given here are realistic for good operation.

The converter compares favourably with the ST5 and ST6 systems. In the presence of QRM signals will usually be received more accurately with this converter. With this type of test you get a lessening of printing errors in proportion 2 to 3 provided the abovenamed stability needs are met.

The measurements are necessarily subjective but there are no norms which can give objective results.

Therefore I will not commit myself to the given typing error improvements as this will require the same measurement conditions.

In connection with typing errors because of fading disturbances, the converter described will be equally useful as the

ST5 and ST6 when you use the same principle to counteract this.

On the other hand, the performance of the ST5 and ST6 will fall sharply in comparison to the converter described where QRM from strong carrier waves is concerned.

Finally, it should be noted that this converter can neither perform miracles nor conjuring. ■

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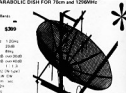
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H0680 680 metres Resonant freq 3.60MHz, bandwidth 50KHz \$37
Chrome plated spring base Model LDS \$13
Model base mount \$17.50

RAK TRAP DIPOLES

AL8BDXN (40/80 metres) \$47
AL24DXN (20/40 metres) \$45
MIDV HN (80/40 metres) \$45
MIDV HN (40 thru 10M) \$48
MIDV VN (80 thru 10M) \$58



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VICOM Ham gear also available at:
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Dagom Electronics, 29 Colbee Cr., Phillip, Ph: 82 2081
Graham Stallard, 27 White Ave., Leppington, Ph: 43 9881
Horsfield, 288 Huntly Ave, Woodlands, Ph: 80 2225
Eric Electronics, 65 Davidson St, Derrington, Ph: 36 1680

NEW PRODUCTS

VICOM has pleasure in introducing the HAL range of products to Australia. This month we detail the KSR 3000 RTTY terminal which handles both ASCII (10 speed) and Baudot code, switchable from the front panel. The terminal uses the powerful 8080A micro-processor family of integrated circuits to achieve full cursor positioning and editing facility, display up to 1152 characters and non-overprint capability. The terminal accepts demodulated signals and provides a composite video signal to the video monitor. The KSR 3000 is the send/receive model with full keyboard and selectable baud speeds 60,80,75,100 and 132 wpm. Incoming data is normally written from the top line of the display down. After the bottom line on the page has been filled, the page scrolls up and the new data is entered on the bottom line. On transmit optional modes are switchable:

1. CONTINUOUS TRANSMISSION MODE: data is entered into the 256 kb output buffer and transmitted as soon as the key is pressed.
2. WORD TRANSMISSION MODE: Data is displayed as soon as a key is pressed but is transmitted only when a character following a space is typed. This allows for individual word editing by backspacing and re-typing.
3. LINE TRANSMISSION MODE: Data is entered into the buffer and held until the RETURN key is pressed. Thus an entire line can be typed and edited before transmission. The cursor can be moved to any position on the page and the necessary changes made.

The terminal also features "word wrap-around". If a word extends past the end of the line, this prevents splitting of a word at the end of a line by the automatic line sequence. Another feature - "blankit" allows for transmission of blank code whenever the output buffer is empty. This keeps the receiving terminal running at full speed even though the typing speed might be less than full speed.

WRITE (SENDING SAE) FOR COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS

VICOM CONTINUES TO BRING THE AMATEURS OF AUSTRALIA THE LATEST IN TECHNOLOGY.

Manufactured by:

HAL Communications Corp.



THE HAL KSR 3000 RTTY TERMINAL

VICOM CONTINUES TO BRING THE AMATEURS OF AUSTRALIA THE LATEST IN TECHNOLOGY.



THE MOST POPULAR FM PORTABLE!

The IC215 is the take-anywhere 2m fm portable which puts good times on the go. Change vehicles, climb a hill, take it in the boat, the ICOM quality communications go right along with you. Features fully collapsible antenna (with optional "buddy ducky" 1.15 channels, dual power (3w/400mw) crystals are the same as the IC227 series. Your new IC215 comes complete with mic, carry strap, dry cells, plugs, English manual, VICOM 90 day warranty and three popular channels. Price \$159. Rubber Ducky antennas \$13.

IC202 2M SSB portable transceiver \$219
IC502 6M SSB portable transceiver \$219
IC3PS matching power supply \$115

PORTABLES



IC-211

ICOM 2 M MULTIMODE
IC211 ac/dc, ssb/fm/cw, digital.
\$785



NEW! IC-245 \$479

IC245 synthesised, digital readout
— optional ssb adapter



The IC225 Australian model is a PLL synthesised rig with PROM for frequencies 145 - 148MHz. Simplex, duplex or duplex reverse is achieved by a flick of a switch on the front panel. This fabulous rig features ceramic discriminator, IDC, electronic rx/tx switch, full swr protection and VICOM 90 day warranty. Your new IC225 comes complete with mic, mobile mounting bracket, plugs and dials. Matrix is factory preprogrammed for WIA bandplan repeater and simplex channels and a supply of spare diodes for private channels is provided. Price \$269 (freight extra).

GENERAL

SEMICONDUCTOR COMPONENT:

FREQUENCY RANGE (For Specification)
VOLTAGE
CURRENT REQUIRED TX
RX

SIZE
WEIGHT
ANTENNA IMPEDANCE
NUMBER OF CHANNELS
FREQUENCY CONTROL
TRANSMITTER:
POWER OUT
MODULATION WIDTH
MICROPHONE IMPEDANCE
SPURIOUS LEVEL

RECEIVER:
MODULATION ACCEPTANCE
TYPE

RECEIVER SENSITIVITY
1 Microvolt S+N/N
SPURIOUS RESPONSE
BANDPASS
SQUELCH SENSITIVITY
AUDIO OUTPUT

34

7

13

IC

DIODES

33

146

13.8

2 AMP

700 MA

400 MA

1.9

50 OHMS

23

band plan

Stabilized Master oscillator PLL programmed by diode matrix

10

5 KHz

500 OHMS

LOWER THAN -60 DB Below carrier

16F3

DOUBLE SUPERHET, 1st I.F. 10.7 MHz,

2nd I.F. 455 KHz

4 DB BELOW 1 UV OR LOWER (4 micro V)

30 DB OR BETTER S+N/N

60 DB OR MORE ATTENUATION

+1.5 KHz, -1.15 KHz/60 DB

-8 DB BELOW 1 Microvolt

1.5 watts or more into 8 OHMS

IC225



STATE-OF-

THE-ART

FROM

ATLAS

RADIO



ATLAS 210x/215x



ATLAS 350-XL

VICOM the communication specialists VICOM the communication specialists

COMMERCIAL KINKS

Ron Fisher, VK3OM

3 Fairview Ave.,
Glen Waverley, 3150

This month a couple of handy hints, one for the ICOM IC 21A and the other a simple improvement to the popular Yaesu FRG-7 receiver.

THE IC-21A

Over the years this transceiver has proved to be extremely reliable. The one I use was one of the first sold in this country and has run up many hundreds of hours of use, completely trouble free, except for the dial and indicator lamps. They burnt out in the following order. S meter, discriminator meter, receive indicator, and finally the main channel indicator. The transmit indicator is still going. Its life will depend on how much you talk. Enough to say that if you are an IC-21A owner it is worth having a couple of spare lamps on hand, they are easily obtainable from VICOM in Melbourne. In general they are easy to replace except for the main channel selector. More on this one soon. All connections go to a tag strip just to the centre of the S meter behind the sub front panel. Do not try to unsolder an individual connection—cut it off with a pair of small side cutters as close to the soldered joint as you can. It seems that all the leads were twisted together originally, so of course trying to remove one will result in quite a mess.

To replace the channel indicator lamp it is necessary to remove the front panel. Proceed as follows. Disconnect antenna mic and power cables. Invert the set and remove the bottom plate. Now remove the cabinet. Remove the eight knobs plus the plastic washers behind seven of them. The front panel is held by four Philips head screws, one in each corner going from the sub front panel back into mouldings on the rear of the front panel. It will now come away but held to the main chassis with the connecting leads to the power and other switches. There is enough length on these to separate the panel and so gain access to the lamp. Next remove the black painted metal mask that surrounds the discriminator meter. This is held by two screws. You can now remove the discriminator meter and the two light baffles held by the meter mounting bolts. Be careful not to lose the two small nuts at the rear. Now with the meter out, the globe can be pulled from its grommet and replaced. Carefully retrace all the above steps.

All other lamps can be replaced with the removal of the cabinet only.

THE FRG-7

Having just acquired a Yaesu FRG-7 receiver I have been looking to see if any small improvements can be made. Over the next few months I hope to come up with a few more. One of the first things

noticed with the FRG-7 is that it is very difficult to read the S meter. The illumination of this depends on light reflecting from the main kHz dial. Unfortunately as the meter is set well forward of these lamps the scheme does not work, and so the meter face is in a shadow. Remedy: obtain one of the miniature 12 volt lamps with leads attached and secure it above the meter with a spot of contact adhesive. Take the leads to the three lug strip above the chassis just to the rear of the main dial. Modification complete, and the meter will now stand out like a searchlight. ■

IARU NEWS

PRESENTATIONS

At the 1977 Federal Convention in Melbourne Mr. M. J. Owen VK3KI, one of the four Directors of the IARU Region 3 Association, presented an engraved plaque to Mr. P. D. Williams VK3IZ in recognition of Peter's role in the establishment and early years of the Association. Mr. Owen also presented a very handsome medalion to the Federal President of the WIA from the Philippines Amateur Radio Association (PARA).

In speaking to the Federal Council Mr. Owen, as IARU liaison officer of the WIA, said he would be attending an IARU International Working Group meeting in the UK during June as part of his duties in the IARU. The IWG would be preparing material at different levels for use by IARU Societies in their approaches to their Administration for WARC 79. He referred to problems expected to arise in connection with amateur geostationary satellites for which a technical paper was required, as an example of the upper levels of sophistication.

Amateur radio is now entering the pre-WARC 79 period of increasing activities to detect and define the areas of frequency clashes. The IARU had accepted the role of co-ordinating and assisting societies, especially the smaller societies, towards influencing their Administrations. In the larger countries, WARC 79 work was well advanced and their experience would be valuable in identifying the problem areas. Much work and many difficulties lay ahead, not least being the comparative dearth of accomplished experts in the Region for so vast a project as WARC 79.

Next year, said Mr. Owen, would see the third Region 3 Convention to be held in Bangkok. The WIA would need to consider representation by two delegates for various reasons, particularly relating to WARC 79 the following year. During the year the President of IARU, Noel Eaton V9CJ, would be embarking on a world tour as a contribution towards societies' work for WARC 79. Various problems with the IARU Region 3 Association's Constitution also required to be tackled. In considering WARC 79 some preliminary assessments were made relating to air fares to Geneva, accommodation expenses and the fact that hotel bookings at so large

an international gathering would be difficult to obtain. The WIA was hopeful that an Institute delegate would be included in the Australian delegation. Work on this was proceeding. It was most pleasing to report the very large voluntary contribution being made towards the upkeep of the Region 3 Association by Japan, and Mr. Owen paid tribute to the work of the Association's Secretary, Mr. David Rankin 9V1RH/VK3QV.

Federal Council expressed thanks to Mr. Owen for his report and work in IARU and recorded appreciation for the work being undertaken by IARU President Noel Eaton.

The Federal President advised that so far very little feedback had derived from the last APG meeting at which the frequency requirements for all services had been submitted. Mr. Owen asked that thought should be given to fall-back positions and the necessity to consider details relative to the three new bands of 10, 18 and 24 MHz proposed for the amateur service. The order of merit of the various options must always be kept in mind. More information was required in respect of amateur work in the microwave region.

It is refreshing to record in this day and age the enormous amount of valuable work being carried out by the IARU for WARC 79 in contrast to the almost negligible contribution, so far as the WIA was concerned, prior to WARC 1959. Judging the IARU co-ordination role alone the amateur service is unlikely to lose much at WARC 79 by default or inattention to detail. ■

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Any opinion expressed under this heading is the individual opinion of the writer and does not necessarily coincide with that of the publishers.

The Editor,
Dear Sir,

Have just received a copy of February my AR and noted the segment "Notes from IARU" on page 3.

I am afraid that the segment contained an error of fact in it concerning the number of Societies in Region III. The correct figures are:—

No. of known Societies within Region III, 17; No. of Region III Societies also members of IARU, 15; No. of Region III Societies members of Region III Association, 12.

The AR item stated that there were only 9 IARU member societies in Region III. This is not correct—there are 15.

The other comments concerning countries having no amateur society are unfortunately correct and it is particularly distressing to note that the following countries in this category are also known to be active in ITU affairs:—

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Iran, North Korea, Laos.

There is virtually no amateur radio in any of these countries except Iran and so

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NEW
2 METRE FM
TRANSCIVER
FROM
KENWOOD**



TR7400A ☆ FULL 4 MHz COVERAGE ☆ 25 WATTS OUTPUT HIGH, 5 to 15 WATTS LOW OFFSET FOR REPEATER ±600 kHz
☆ FULLY SYNTHESISED ☆ 5 DIGITAL READOUTS ☆ LIMITED NUMBER EX STOCK. \$385.

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The pacesetter, provides superior performance, versatility and features found in no other Transceiver. **\$980.**

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Offers top performance, dependability and versatility at a realistic price of **\$650**. KENWOOD MATCHING ACCESSORIES

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We can also supply from the YAESU MUSEN range, the FT301D, FT301S, FT221R, FRG7 communication receiver.

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KENWOOD TS700A VHF TRANSCEIVER

2 metre SSB/FM/AM/CW, offset for repeater operation. Tuneable VFO. All solid state. Full 4 MHz coverage, AC/DC. 10 Watts. Ideal for local — DX — or Oscar. **\$650.**

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Matching in size and performance to the TS700A, coverage 50 to 54 MHz. SSB/FM/AM/CW. **\$650.**

ARLEC

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PS337

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THIS COMPACT UNIT
PLUGS DIRECTLY INTO
240 VOLT MAINS SUPPLY
POWER SOCKETS AND
PROVIDES 12 VOLT 1 AMP.
SMOOTHED D.C. FOR
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Page 20 Amateur Radio June 1977

BE A PERSONALITY

Radio is a personal hobby. Your

Q.S.L. CARD

should reflect your own personality.

HAMS, NOVICES, SWL's AND CB'ers

Send your own design or card to:



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13 F 'F' KOWLOON, HONG KONG

HAM SUPPLIES — ANTENNAS —
ROTATORS — ACCESSORIES —
INEXPENSIVE FAST SERVICE

QSP

SHARING

Amateur radio by definition means communication, an involvement with other people and ideas. Remember the next time you flip on that switch you're sharing part of yourself with someone else and getting part of someone else in return. Amateur radio is people. CQ March 77.

MAKE IT ON 70 cm FROM YOUR MOBILE OR HOME STATION, 2m RIG

NEW RELEASE — TRANSVERTER MODEL MMT432/144

UTILIZING an IF of 144 MHz ★ 10 WATTS DRIVE OR ½ WATT ★ VOX OPERATED

This 432 solid state linear transverter is intended for use with a 144 MHz transceiver to produce a high reliability transceive capability. A 10 watt load and RF sensing network eliminates the need for any ancillary circuitry. A single coaxial connection is all that is required between the transverter and the associated 144 MHz transceiver.

A wide range of applications is offered by this MMT432/144 transverter, which by virtue of its linear mode of operation will enable 144 MHz SSB, FM, AM or CW equipment to be used at 432 MHz.

Simply connect direct to your 2 metre rig, 12 volt supply, fit 70 cm antenna for instant SSB, FM, AM, CW operation.

FEATURES: High quality double-sided glass fibre printed board ★ Highly stable zener controlled oscillator stages ★ PIN diode aerial changeover relay with less than 0.2 dB through loss ★ Extremely low noise receive converter, typical 3 dB ★ Separate receive converter output gives independent receiver facility ★ Built in Automatic RF VOX with override facility ★ Built in 10 watt 144 MHz termination, selectable attenuator for ½ watt ★ Use of the latest state of the art Power Amplifier transistors provide reliable 10 watts continuous output.

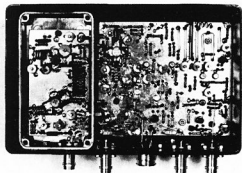
Limited supply only available ex stock, further units currently on order for expected early delivery.
Model MMT432/144 — Price \$260

TRANSVERTER MODEL MMT432/28

FEATURING COMBINATION OF A LOW-NOISE RECEIVE CONVERTER AND A LOW-DISTORTION TRANSMIT CONVERTER PRODUCING A SPURIOUS-FREE LINEAR SSB SIGNAL PARTICULARLY WHERE HIGH STABILITY AND SENSITIVITY ARE OF IMPORTANCE.

Power Output 10 watts minimum ★ 28 MHz IF ★ Drive 1 mW to 500 mW ★ Aerial Changeover by PIN diode switch ★ Modern Microstrip Techniques ★ Power requirements 12 volt nominal at 150 mA 2.5 amp. peak ★ Case size 187 x 120 x 53 cm ★ Spare 432 input socket.

MODEL MMT432 — Price \$215



MMT432 TRANSVERTER

TRANSVERTER MODEL 144/28

This 144 MHz Solid State Linear Transverter is intended for use with 28 MHz transceiver to produce a highly reliable transceive capability for satellite or terrestrial communication ★ Power output 10W min. ★ 28 MHz drive ★ IF at 500 mW or 5 mW ★ Receiver gain and noise, typical 30 dB and 2.5 dB ★ Internal Antenna changeover ★ Case size 187 x 120 x 53 cm ★ Power requirements 11 to 13V at 300 mA to 2.2 amp. peak ★ Spare 144 MHz input socket.

Model MMT144/28 — Price \$185

All modules are enclosed in black cast-aluminium cases of 13 cm by 6 cm by 3 cm and are fitted with BNC connectors. Input and output impedance is 50 ohms. Completely professional technology, manufacture, and alignment. Extremely suitable for operation via OSCAR 7 or for normal VHF/UHF communications.

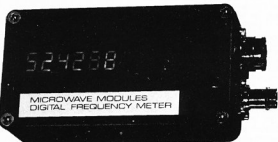
ONWARDS forwarding. It is recommended that items forwarded by Mail are registered. Post Office charge is \$2, this also includes insurance. If required, goods will be forwarded by Ansett air freight or road transport collect.

Australian Distributors for Microwave Modules Limited:

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PHONE: (02) 547 1467



New Release—500 MHz COUNTER

This counter has two ranges which are selected by supplying +12 volts to one of two pins on the DIN socket. Internal diode switching brings the input in the 0.45 - 50 MHz range to a wide-band amplifier which drives a high speed TTL divider in the main counter logic. On the 50 - 500 MHz range the diodes switch in a high speed ECL prescaler and the decimal point is changed accordingly.

A low angle AT cut quartz crystal is used giving a typical temperature stability of 0.5 ppm per degree C. Provision is made for setting the crystal frequency, and the accuracy of reading is normally better than 200 Hz at 50 MHz, or 2 kHz at 500 MHz.

The counter has reverse polarity protection and operates satisfactorily from a nominal 12V DC supply. A suitable 5 pin DIN plug is supplied.

SPECIFICATION

Digit Height 10 mm
Display Width 45 mm
Case Size 111 x 60 x 27 mm
Frequency Ranges 0.45 - 50 MHz, 50 - 500 MHz
Sensitivity Better than 50 mV RMS over 0.45 - 50 MHz. Better than 200 mV RMS over 50 - 500 MHz
Input Connector 50 ohm BNC
Input Impedance 200 ohm approximately
Power Connector 5 pin 270 deg. locking DIN socket (supplied with plug)
Power Requirements 11 - 15 volts DC at 300 mA approximately

Model MMD500P — 500 MHz Prescaler, \$55.

Model MMD050/500—500 MHz Counter, \$175.

Model MMD050—50 MHz Counter, \$130.

NEW READY-TO-OPERATE MODULES AVAILABLE IN THE SALES PROGRAM OF VHF COMMUNICATIONS

1296 MHz CONVERTER

Microstrip line, Schottky diode mixer.
IF: 28-30 MHz or 144-146 MHz.
Noise figure: typ. 8.5 dB.
Overall gain 25 dB. Price: \$65.

432 MHz CONVERTER

2 silicon pre-amplifier stages, MOS-FET mixer. All UHF circuits in microstrip technology.
Noise figure: typ. 3.8 dB.
Overall gain: typ. 30 dB.
IF: 28-30 MHz or 144-146 MHz 9-15 V 30 mA. Price: \$51.

144 MHz MOSFET CONVERTER

Noise figure: typ. 2.8 dB.
Overall gain: typ. 30 dB.
IF: 28-30 MHz, 9-15 V 20 mA.
Price: \$45.

VARIATOR TRIPLER 432/1296 MHz

Max. input at 432 MHz: 24 W (FM, CW) - 12 W (AM).
Max. output at 1296 MHz: 14 W.
Price: \$74.

Pack and Post \$1

quite low. Reports of the VK8VF beacon are solicited and QSL's will be provided for reports received. Thanks, again, for the news, all this helps us in the south to keep abreast of the northern activity and tends to keep us listening just that much more often!

A further letter from the Darwin area, this time from Sue, VK8SU advises that the Darwin Amateur Radio Club Inc. want to know the VHF calling frequency in the Darwin area is Channel 50 FM. It is believed some visitors to the area have not been aware of this. Thanks, Sue.

Tony VK8BV in Ka'goorlie writes as follows: Just a quick note to say I took your advice (AR April 1977) and turned the beam north and heard JA activity on 16.4 from 10.1 to 50. Called on 52.005 and heard a J2 come back. That was all I copied. Nothing for the next few days. On 19.4 again JA signals on 50 MHz, called same frequency and worked three JA stations. Signals peaked to 5 x 7 for the 15 minute opening, with the JA's running about 20 watts, and I received 5 x 9 plus 10 for 120W SHP. Thanks, Tony, passed to know about in appearing in the across the equator equinoxes during the equinoxes.

TWO METRES

I cannot report on this band at the moment, although I know there have been some excellent openings across southern Australia. My operating hours for the last few weeks have been rather limited due to unfortunately having two very close friends in hospital diagnosed as having serious cancer infections, one being a terminal illness. Please accept my explanation as being the reason for not getting the news in the usual way, that is, off the air.

GENERAL NEWS

I am pleased to report what is probably a world record for an RTTY two-way contact on 432 MHz which occurred on 9/2/77, between Bob VKSPB and Aub VKEXY, with signals to 599 and 10 watts each way. Bob used a 16 element KLM at 92 feet and Aub a 15 element yagi at 27 feet. This information did get to me on a prior date closer to the happening, but don't know where the note got to, but even if mentioned rather late, congratulations are still in order for you two gents, and we hope the claim for the record does come a fact.

Incidentally, I did have a State visit from Aub VKEXY recently while he was returning from his extended holiday tour from the eastern States. It was pleasing to meet Aub again after a long period, and to learn a bit more about the happenings in Albany.

How many of you are aware of the ARRL list of do's and don'ts for those who use repeaters. I am sure if they were followed out by all the repeaters could become a source of pleasure all over the country!

DO keep all transmissions short. Emergencies don't wait for monologues to finish. If you hear to hear your own voice, what you need is a tape recorder and an FM rig.

DO think before you transmit. If you can't think of anything worth saying, don't say anything.

DO pause a couple of seconds between exchanges. Someone with a high priority need for the repeater may want to break in.

DO identify properly.

DO be courteous. A repeater is like a telephone party line, and its use requires the same kind of co-operation.

DO use simplex wherever possible. Leave the repeaters for those who need them.

DO use the minimum power necessary to maintain communication.

DO support your local repeater club, even if it does not require all users to be members. Maintaining a good machine is expensive.

DON'T break into a contact unless you have something to add. Interrupting is no more polite on the air than it is in person.

DON'T forget that amateur radio is allocated frequencies because it is a service, not just a hobby. Don't neglect the public service aspects of VHF/FM communication, such as accident reporting, emergency preparedness.

DON'T try to prove what a great operator you are on the air by criticising the techniques of others. Instead, set an example which others will be proud to follow.

DON'T monopolise a repeater. The best repeater users are the ones who do a lot of listening and little transmitting.

DON'T forget that what you say over a repeater can be heard over many square miles by anyone with an inexpensive public service band monitor. These people are potential amateurs; if they like what they hear they may join us. Don't leave them with a bad impression of our hobby by making thoughtless or off-colour remarks.

There's food for thought in the above rules.

Have you given any thought to the suggestion of an HF net for the exchange of information about VHF and UHF activities which was mentioned recently through these columns? You must be all still thinking about it because I have not had a single letter from anyone yet for or against. Aub VKEXY while here spoke of the suggestion favourably, so that's one on the list. How about the rest of you saying something?

From the columns of the Gold Coast Radio Club Newsletter is a note from Frank VK4VN warning about TVI. Frank has been hit with this problem for some time and attributes a lot of his problems to the use of transistor distribution amplifiers, a common type which has a gain of 40 dB. This particular type is fitted with two pots for individual gain adjustment on HI and LO bands.

The major source of trouble appears to stem from the detection of strong signals on a faulty (high resistance) antenna (TV). A high pass filter in the input to the amplifier cures this one every time. Frank says the constant K type of filter as sold by an American chain of Radio Shacks is useless for this purpose, and advises anyone with this problem to construct the filter described in the ARRL handbook. Alternatively, you may contact Frank direct for some good first hand information.

MOONBOON REPORT

From The Propagator comes news of the scheduled tests by VK2AMW on 26/3/77 which

yielded the following results: OZ9CR—called but nothing heard, and the same results with F2TU. The echoes from VK2AMW at that stage were peaking 7 dB over noise. G3LTF—contact made with M signal reports both ways. A contact was also made with F8FT who called near the end of the contact with G3LTF. Visitors to the shack during the above tests were Peter Venner and two friends, VK2ALU and VK2ZEN operated.

Lyle advises the following: Should anyone wish to come along to Dapto to see what goes on during moonbounce tests, then if they will give a phone number, on which they may be contacted a day or two prior to the test weekend, to either VK2ALU or VK2ZEN then one of us will phone to advise of the test period.

Monthly tests are scheduled for most stations interested in 432 MHz EME contacts by Cor Mass VE7BGG, who passes on the test schedules via the 432 EME News which is sent each month to all concerned by Allen Katz K2UYH. I don't usually get the 432 EME News until a few days prior to the test weekend.

VK2AMW is scheduled on over the period shortly after moonrise at our location for stations in North America and shortly before moonset for stations in Europe, as it is only during these periods that both stations concerned can each see the moon simultaneously. We would be happy to have visitors at any test.

I can recommend a visit to the VK2AMW shack during an EME test if only to observe the amount of work involved, and having been a visitor myself last year I came away with a much better appreciation of the obvious dedication Lyle and Charlie devote to this project, and they are to be congratulated.

That's about it for now, so will close with the thought for the month: "How often we fail to realise our good fortune in living in a country where happiness is more than lack of tragedy."

73. The Voice in the Hills.

TRY THIS

With the Technical Editors

HOW TO RAISE THAT MAST

T. Laidler VK5TL.

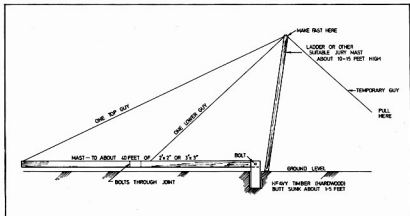
Here is a sure method of raising and lowering a mast without incurring any damage.

The scheme is shown in the sketch. A couple of extra hands holding other guys to stop the assembly swinging on its way up or down are also desirable. Don't let anyone tell you he can hold it without the jury mast. He will be proved wrong and

the mast might break in the attempt. Be warned.

If the "butt" in the ground is a short section of something like an old railway sleeper it will easily take a "U" section cut so that the bottom of the mast can swing in it easily.

An application of chlordane to the butt helps to discourage termites if there are any in the area. I have also used creosote for the same reason but I think chlordane is better.



AMATEUR EXAM

— FEB. 1977

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT AMATEUR OPERATORS' CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

February, 1977.

SECTION M (Theory)

(Time allowed — 2½ hours.)

NOTE: SEVEN questions only to be attempted. Credit will not be given for more than SEVEN answers. All questions carry equal marks.

- (a) Draw a circuit diagram of a Plate-modulated radio-frequency amplifier and modulator stages of a 150 watts DC input amateur band transmitter.
(b) Describe fully how 100 per cent modulation is obtained.
- (a) Describe the manner by which High-frequency radio waves may be propagated over long distances. Explain why communications between countries such as America and Australia is restricted to certain times in the HF bands.
(b) Explain why communications over long distances as described in (a) is not possible using the VHF and UHF amateur bands.
- With the aid of circuit diagrams describe the operation and meaning attributed to the following filter types:
(i) High-Pass,
(ii) Low-Pass,
(iii) Band-Pass.
- (a) With the aid of a sketch describe the construction and theory of operation of a crystal microphone.
(b) Listing component values, show by means of circuit diagrams how this type of microphone is connected to an amplifier.
- (a) A double-conversion type super-heterodyne receiver is tuned to a signal on 14.1 MHz which is amplitude modulated by a 1000 Hz tone. Draw a block diagram of such a receiver and show typical frequencies present at the input and output of each stage.
(b) Discuss the theory of operation of this type of receiver and list any advantages and disadvantages it may have in comparison with the single-conversion type.
- (a) Draw a block diagram of an SSB transceiver and indicate on your diagram the common stages for both transmit and receive channels.
(b) Explain the operation of the transceiver.
- Assisted by a circuit diagram describe the operation of a Mains operated power supply which uses Silicon di-

odes. The power supply is required to provide a regulated output of 6 volts to supply a crystal oscillator and an unregulated output of 9 volts for a buffer stage of a transistor type transmitter.

- (a) Show a circuit diagram of the final RF stage of a transmitter using a triode valve, and state step by step how you would neutralize it.
(b) What effects would result from operating such an amplifier which was not neutralized? Explain your reasons.
- Three resistors R1, R2 and R3 of 1000, 200 and 300 ohms respectively are connected in series across a 15 volts DC supply of negligible impedance. Calculate:
(i) the potential differences across each resistor,
(ii) the power dissipated by R2, i.e., 200 ohms,
(iii) the voltage reading will be obtained if a voltmeter, having an internal resistance of 1000 ohms, is connected across R1, i.e., 1000 ohms.

The February AOCF examination continues the trend to keep the examination in line with current techniques. This has been evident in recent examinations in the insertion of questions on FM and the emphasis given to questions relating to spurious emissions and interference.

In the February examination the topic of filters was brought in after several years and a new question relating to current equipment was introduced.

Filters are an essential part of interference prevention and most equipment is now of the transceiver type making the new question most topical.

Similarly the topic of FM which has been in recent examinations is part of the current scene. The newcomer may well start off with FM equipment and the use of FM has become very widespread.

Maybe the next topics to be introduced may be FM repeaters and then simple Phase Lock Loops and Digital Counting.

For those intending candidates the study of previous examination question topics is still a very reliable means of covering the required theoretical knowledge. Questions on many basic topics must continue to cover the same ground as the basic theory is fairly constant over many years.

A survey of AOCF question topics shows the following for the period from February 1974 to February 1977:—

Transmitters, 8 questions; Microphones and Audio, 7 questions; Calculations, 5 questions; SSB, 5 questions; Propagation, 5 questions; Interference, 4½ questions; Receivers, 4 questions; PSU's, 4 questions; Antennae, 3½ questions; Test Equipment, 3 questions; FM, 3 questions.

During this period there were 6 exams with a total of 9 questions on each. ■

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Filter Type	KF107-A	KF107-B	KF107-C	KF107-D	KF107-E	KF107-SOM	KF107
Application	NBFM	NBFM	WBFM	WBFM	WBFM	NBFM	NBFM
Number of Filter Crystals	8	8	8	8	8	4	2
Bandwidth	12.0 kHz	15.0 kHz	30.0 kHz	36.0 kHz	40.0 kHz	14.0 kHz	14.0 kHz
Pass Band Ripple	< 2 dB					< 1 dB	< 2 dB
Insertion Loss	< 3.5 dB	< 3.5 dB	< 4.5 dB	< 4.5 dB	< 4.5 dB	< 3 dB	< 1.5 dB
Input Output	820 Ω	910 Ω	2000 Ω	2700 Ω	3000 Ω	910 Ω	7500 Ω
Termination	25 pF	25 pF	25 pF	25 pF	25 pF	25 pF	25 pF
Shape Factor	(70 dB) 2.4 (90 dB) 2.8	(70 dB) 2.3 (90 dB) 2.9	(70 dB) 2.2 (90 dB) 2.7	(70 dB) 1.9 (90 dB) 2.5	(70 dB) 2.0 (90 dB) 2.5	(40 dB) 3.0	(20 dB) 3.6 (30 dB) 5.7
Ultimate Attenuation	> 90 dB					> 60 dB	> 30 dB
Size	1.27/64" x 1.31/64" x 3/16" High					Mc 6Au	Mc 18Au
Price (1-9)	Mounting Hardware Included \$42.65					can	can
						\$19.90	\$6.35

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CONTESTS

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ROSS HULL VHF/UHF MEMORIAL CONTEST 1976-77 RESULTS

Trophy winner VK4DO, H. L. Hobler.
48 hour certificate VK8ZCJ, G. G. Baker.

Detailed results—1st Column 7 day, 2nd
column 48 hours.

Section (a) Transmitting Open:

VK7MC	2644	1248
3KK	1406	570
3AUQ	1146	
3VF	1138	584

Section (b) Transmitting Phone:

VK4DO	6053	2158
7ZAH	5620	1742
2ZCF	5392	1716
6ZCJ	5243	2064
1ZAR	4963	1536
3ASQ	4816	1412
4ZRF	4702	1382
4ZRO	4321	1312
1RK	4299	1700
5LP	3809	1862
2YDY	3132	1070
6ZBW	2994	1466
2ZCT	2790	1202
4ZSH	2706	890
2BMX	2047	902
6ZKO	1933	1062
3AVJ	1920	890
P29GA	1902	1270
VK4ZP	1506	492
4ZJH	1475	1298
3AUI	1424	836
5ZMM	1141	450
7AK	895	

Section (c) Transmitting CW:

VK4XA	2048	800
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Section (d) Receiving:

No logs received.

CONTEST CALENDAR

June	
11/12	RSGB National Field Day.
11/13	VK2 VHF Mid-Winter Field Day.
18/19	A1 Asian Phone Contest.
25/26	ARRL Field Day.
July	
2/3	DL Activity QRP Contest.
2/3	VY Phone.
5/10	IARU Red-sport Championship.
9/10	RAST SEANET WW DX-CW Contest.
16/17	10-10 Net QSO Party.
August	
13/14	*REMEMBRANCE DAY CONTEST.
13/14	European CW Contest.
20/21	RAST SEANET WW DX Phone Contest.
20/21	SARTO RTTY Contest.
27/28	A1 Asian CW Contest.
September	
10/11	European Phone Contest.
17/18	Scandinavian CW Contest.
24/25	Scandinavian Phone.

IARU RADIOSPORT CHAMPIONSHIP

July 5/10 UTC. Single and multi-operator, but no multi-transmitter. All bands 160 to 2 metres, and Oscar satellite may be used, but no crossband. Oscar counts as a separate band. Contacts within one's own DXCC country count 1 point, same continent 2 points, outside one's own continent 5 points. Multiplier is the sum of the number of different ITU zones worked on each band. Exchange signal report and ITU zone. Final score is QSO points times zone multiplier.

OLD TIMER WINS ROSS HULL

VK4DO of Rockhampton, Queensland, was born in that city in 1906, and during a long spell in hospital from a knee injury when he was 14 years old, decided to do something about learning "wireless". Self taught from what he could read, in 1923 he acquired his first licence, A4DO, for 10 watts on 240 metres, and there being only two broadcast stations in Queensland at that time (in Brisbane), he entertained the few local listeners with music and records every Sunday morning. There were no pick-ups in those times. Harold would wind up the old portable gramophone, put on a record and drop the carbon mike down into the sound box. Using absorption loop modulation and 140 volts HT on a 202 valve he was heard in New Zealand. The "B" batteries for the HT became expensive, so a rectifier was made from aluminium and lead in a borax solution, placed in large glass jars. To prevent the evaporation of the solution (and keep the moths out) a layer of kerosene was floated on top and every few days the moths were skimmed off.

To improve the RAC note, he next acquired a 500 volt DC generator and with the DC note on CW was the envy of many of the old timers. In those days you could pick a station by the tone of his signal. Always trying to improve his station, he acquired a 210 valve to increase the power to 50 watts input. This tube served for six years and did a mighty job. With 500 volts on the plate if you held the key down too long the plate would get a cherry red from the centre outwards. Before it gave up its life, you could see the grid through a crack burnt through the plate.

In the mid 1920's receiving conditions were good and many times station KGO in Oakland, California, was received direct on 312 metres on a one and two valve set. Acquiring the AOC in 1925, and being allowed to operate on the 80 metre band, the stage was set for better things. June 1926 saw the accomplishment of two-way QSO's with USA and Hawaii using very

low power, for which he was awarded Queensland winner of the "Miles Per Watt Competition". In the same year his station was awarded an "A" grade certificate in the 1926 Trans-Pacific Tests by the WIA and ARRL for the reception of a 500 watt test message across the Pacific Ocean. His First Class ticket for a sea-going operator came in 1928, the days of spark transmitters and one valve P1 receivers, with a 10 in. spark coil for emergency transmission.

Around this time "Low Loss" receivers were very popular, the coils being home wound of 8 and 10 gauge copper wire. Harold made a two valve receiver, with a 1/4 in. plate glass panel, the holes being drilled with a hand drill and broken off three-cornered files—a very tedious job. It was in June of 1928 that Sir Charles Kingsford Smith's plane, the "Southern Cross", flew from California to Brisbane. Signals were copied from the plane and supplied to the Rockhampton newspapers, which featured them as news items.

The following years brought several awards, namely Worked All Continents in the year 1936 in 50 minutes, first prize by "Short Wave and Television" (USA) for Best Amateur Station, DXCC, Worked All States (USA) in one year, Honolulu Club Emergency Net, WAZ for CW in 1950; for phone in 1958 and for SSB in 1969, including many placings in ARRL, "CQ", RD, "VK-ZL Oceania" and Ross Hull Contests. Best performance was working all six continents in 1973 in 11 minutes on 14 MHz SSB without any prior schedules.

In 54 years, VK4DO has been operative except for the war years. Just about every part for amateur radio has been home made except for valves. Over 64,000 contacts have been made in over 300 countries. A member of WIA for over 40 years and recently retired after nine years as CQ Branch President, you will still find this "Old Timer" around the bands.

The 1976-77 Ross Hull Contest turned out to be Harold's year with 6053 points in the seven day section, and 2158 points in the 48 hour section. ■

Send logs to IARU Headquarters, Box AAA, Newing, CT 06111, USA. Awards in the form of certificates will be awarded to the highest scoring CW, phone and mixed code entry from each ITU zone and DXCC country.

RAST SEANET WW DX CONTEST

CW July 9/10, Phone August 20/21. Single band-single operator, multi band-single operator and multi band multi operator sections. 160 to 10 metres may be used. Contest call is CQ SEA for CW and CQ SEATEST on Phone. Send RST/report and a serial number starting at 001 and increasing by 1 for each contact. Contacts between stations in own country will not be counted.

Scoring: SEANET area contestants to outside SEANET—160 metres 10 points, 80/40 metres 5 points, and 20/15/10 2 points. Contacts between SEANET stations count 160 metres 6 points, 80/40

metres 3 points, and 20/15/10 metres 1 point. Multipliers: For SEANET and outside SEANET areas, 3 points per country, and between SEANET stations, 2 points per country. Final score is the sum of QSO points times the sum of the multipliers.

Use a separate log for each band, and log all times in GMT. Send logs and a summary sheet to: SEANET Contest Committee, Ismail Razak "Eshee" 9M2FK, 281-C, Jalan Pekeliling, Bukit Glugor, Penang, Malaysia. Logs must be received before October 31, 1977.

Restrictions: No crossmode, crossband or mixed CW/Phone logs will be accepted. Only one transmission allowed at any time. Only one contact per band with the same station will count. SEANET area prefixes: A4, A51, A6, A7, A8, AC3, AP, BV, CR8, DU, EJ, HL/HM, HS, JA/JE/JF/JG/JH/JI/JJ, JD1, JY, KA, KC6, KH6, KH6, KX6, P29, S21, S79, VK, VQ9, VS5, VS6, VS9K, VS9M/Q86,

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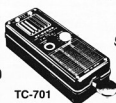
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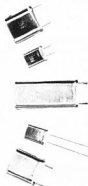
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4.16	1	16	3	No. 3015	\$1.56
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15th ALL ASIAN DX CONTEST

Phone: 1000 GMT June 18 to 1600 GMT June 19, 1977.

CW: 1000 GMT August 27 to 1600 GMT August 28, 1977.

A1 bands to 10 metres may be used. Entry classifications are single operator-single band, single operator-multi band, multi operator-multi band. Exchange: For OM stations, RS(T) plus two figures denoting the operator's age. For YL stations, RS(T) plus 00. Point and Multiplier for non-Asian stations.

(a) Point — a perfect contact with an Asian station counts one point.

(b) Multiplier — the number of different Asian prefixes worked on each band.

Scoring: Sum of QSO points on each band times the sum of multipliers on each band. Send a summary sheet with a signed declaration. Use a separate log sheet for each band. Keep all times in GMT. Fill in the multiplier column only the first time worked per band. The log and summary sheet must arrive together at IARL, P.O. Box 377, Tokyo Central, Japan, on or before the following dates: (a) Phone — September 30, 1977; (b) CW — November 30, 1977.

Countries list of Asia: A4, A51, A6, A7, A9, AP, BY, CB, EP, HJ, HS, HZ72, JA/JE/JF/JG/JH/JI/JJ/JK, J01 (Ogasawara Is.), J01 (Okinawa I.), JT, JY, OD5, S21, TA, UA/UK/UV/UW-9, UO/U6/K6C/D.K., U6/U6K6F/O.Q.V., U6/U6K6, U6/U6K8, U18/UK8A-G.I.L.O.T.Z., U8/U8K8J.R., UL7/UK7, UMB/UK8M.N. V56, V59M/SQ6, VU, VU (Andaman & Nicobar Is.), VU (Laccadive Is.), XU, XV, XW8, XZ, YA, YI, YK, ZCA/SB4, IS (Spratly Is.), 45T, 4W, 4X/4Z, 70 (S. Yemen), 70 (Kamarian Is.), 824, 9K2, 9M2 (West Malaysia), 9N1, 9V1 (Singapore).

1977 JOHN MOYLE MEMORIAL NATIONAL FIELD DAY RESULTS

24 HOUR DIVISION

Section (a) Tx Phone

VK 4XZ	2415	3AFI	162
2243		4HS	155
1JR	1549		

Section (b) Tx CW

VK 7HE	2092	3XU	1098
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Section (c) Tx Open

VK 2CAX	3252	6VU	270
6QI	1414		

Section (d) Tx Multi-op. Phone

VK 3ATL	7407	4WIT	2921
2BSU	4077	3ANR	2517
3BGG	3911	3BH	1515
3KK	3023	4IF	762
5ACE	2998		

Section (e) Tx Multi-op. Open

VK 3ATM	6562	6WN	4542
3DA	6532	7LH	3904
3APC	5656	3AWI	2724
2WG	4959	5LZ	1808
1WI	4761		

Section (f) Tx VHF

VK 3ZJS	1550	4ZIG	504
3AVJ	1296	7ZBL	451
2ZCT	624	4PV	330
7ZBK	623	6VL	130
4ZGK	560		

Section (g) Tx Home Stations

VK 3XB	1420	9ZM	375
6AU	620	4UG	335
3KK	585	5RK	195
1RH	465	7RY	110

Section (h) Receiving

L4182	1465	30042	591
40592	1220	40018	580

6 HOUR DIVISION

Section (a) Tx Phone

VK 4QD	1410	3ADW	464
3K1	813	7BM	300
4ADC	791	3EF	122
3HE	465	6TU	10

Section (b) Tx CW

VK 5DL	714	2JM	142
3TX	307		

Section (c) Tx Open

VK 2EL	1380	6QI	746
3APZ	1151	3EZ	300
3VF	855		

Section (d) Tx Multi-op. Phone

P 25PNC	2051	3RV	764
VK 5KR	1156		

Section (e) Tx Multi-op. Open

VK 3OM	1434		
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Section (f) Tx VHF

VK 2EL	168		
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Section (g) Tx Home Stations

VK 5NO	2310	3ZVZ	100
6TU	145		

Section (h) Receiving

L 40592	580		
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Section (i) Receiving Multi-op.

C. and S. Russel			
VK 3	960		

Check Logs

VK 5VV			
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INTRUDER WATCH

All Chandler, VK3LC

The following is a precis of intrusions into the Amateur bands by stations located in Region 3, reported to our Administration and identified, up to and including March 1977.

1A. A3 — BROADCASTING —

Red China — Radio Peking, Fukien, Urumchi, Fuzhou: 3500.5; 3534; 3535; 3540; 3560; 3585; 3640; 7010; 7020; 7025; 7035; 7050; 7055; 7058; 7060; 7065; 7080; 7090; 7095; 7120; 21030 (3rd harmonic 7050); 21180 (3rd harmonic 7060); 21280 (3rd harmonic 7095).

Radio Pyongyang, North Korea: 3560. Radio Pakistan: 7010; 7040; 7045; 7085; 7095.

Radio Republic Indonesia: 3502; 3535; 3550 (Timor); 3577; 7070; 7080.

1B. A3J — SSB —

Japanese fishing boats in Australian territorial waters: 3528; 3530.5; 3535.

Note: Although the 3.5 MHz band is shared equally between the Amateur, the Fixed and the Mobile Services in Region 3, the Australian footnote should be adhered to.

2. A1 — ICW — RED CHINA —

Observations disclose that the following intrusions are transmitted with the same style and procedure, and possibly by the same station or stations which systematically change their call-signs and/or their frequencies, thus contravening the International call-sign allocations as well as the frequency assignments.

The format of each transmission is as follows: "v" once, stn called thrice, "de" stn calling twice; e.g. "v UXDM UXDM UXDM de CMDS CMDS", an automatic caller tape at 15 wpm operating continuously until traffic eventuates which consists of four letter code at 25 wpm. The signal strength is invariably S9+ and the bearing 330-335° ex Melbourne, and 340-345° ex Sydney.

3535 XSJ2 calling QGAN, 6-75; 3547 MOEX calling DQVT, 1-75; 7002-6 CM58 calling 94E6, 7-75; 7002.5 MJ7C calling 1JL8, 3-77; 7007 CMDS calling UXDM, 4-76; 7008.5 MWLF calling GOKR 12-76; 7010-15 7AGC calling GWMN, 4-76; 7011 NR2G calling E12W, 9-76; 7012 BP9C calling BUBM, 1-76; 7012 6LV6 calling A23L, 7-76; 7015 CM58 calling 94E6, 2-76; 7016 NMOY calling WHQ4, 2-75; 7019.5 NR2G calling E12W, 7-76; 7020-25 NMOY calling WHQ4, 1-75; 7025-29 AAE1 calling 8NX9, 5-76; 7027 NR2G calling E12W, 7-76; 7028-33 G3LI calling 4XC1, 7-75; 7030-34 NMOY calling WHQ4, 1-75; 7031 54PE calling AZHO, 5-75; 7040 UM34 calling EK8Y, 4-75; 7042 NR2G calling E12W, 7-76; 7050 G3LI calling 4XC1, through 75; 7058.5 QGSD calling PA29, 2-76; 7105 QGSD calling PA29, 10-76; 7076 IP4Y calling AC45, 2-77; 14020 CR2M calling DWBC, 5-76; 14020 MJ7C calling 1JL8, 3-77; 14021-2 QEBLY calling CBFN, 4-75; 14030-39 MOEX calling DQVT, 1-75; 14031 NJ7C calling 1JL8, 3-77; 14039-46 QEBL calling CBFN, 5-75; 14046 ZCPU calling YMBK, 1-75; 14080-115 ZCPU calling YMBK, 12-75, 1-76; 14126-28 DNOQ calling UOUC, 9-75; 14130-2 ZCPU calling YMBK, 12-75; 14134-7 SXGU calling SUDV, 2-77; 14150-5 SXGU calling SUDV, 3-77; 14152-62 SXGU calling SUDV, 3-75; 14155-67 SXGU calling SUDV, 3-76; 14190 ZCPU calling YMBK, 3-75; 14235-4 OGCOF calling TURX, 4-76; 14256-8 OGCOF calling TURX, 5-76; 21127 F17V calling D912, 10-76. Other Red Chinese stations identified by the use of "HU", etc. 7020 5AIG, 7-76; 7028 GGS calling DKJ2, 2-76; 7080 ZIQ6 calling 4CL2, 10-76.

Taiwan: 3507 and 2nd harmonic 7012 — 3MA26/47, 11-76.

Indonesia: 14010-35 7BD2, 7BQ2, through 75-76.

3. F1 — FSK, RTTY —

Red China: 14336-39 BZP54/BZR66, read-outs submitted; 14337 BABJ, read-outs submitted; 14339 BAJA, read-outs submitted; 14340 BAA6/7/8/20/22/24, read-outs submitted.

North Vietnam: 14080 HZV, through 76-77.

Taiwan: 14012 YTLO, through 76.

From the above evidence it can be seen that by far the biggest offender in Region 3 is Red China, and at WARC 1979 this should be taken into account. ■

AWARDS COLUMN

Brian Austin, VK5CA

P.O. Box 7A, Craters SA, 5152

ZMT (Czechoslovakia)

General:

- The award is available to licensed amateurs.
- Contacts on and after 26.4.1949 are valid.
- Do not send QSL cards. A list showing full details of the contacts should be sent by the Awards Manager of a National Society.
- The fee for the award is 5 IRC.
- The address for applications is — Central Radio Club, Awards Manager.

Post Box 69,
Prague 1,
Czechoslovakia.

Requirements:

Confirmed contacts are required with at least one station in each of the following areas:

OK1, OK2, OK3, HA, LZ, UA1, UA2, UA3, UA4, UA5, UA9, UA0, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, DM (three different regions), SP (three different districts), YO (three different districts), YU (three different districts) — a total of 39.

WORKED/HEARD ALL JAPAN PREFECTURES

General:

- The award is available to licensed amateur (WJAJ) and short wave listeners (on a "heard" basis) (HJAJ).
- Contacts on and after 30.7.1952 are valid with the exception of OKINAWA (JRG) where contacts on and after 15.5.1972 are valid.
- All contacts must be with land based stations.
- Do not send QSL cards. A list showing full details of the contacts including the location of the station worked, should be certified by the Awards Manager of an IARU Affiliated Society.
- The fee for the award is 10 IRC.
- The address for applications is:
JARL Awards Manager,
Post Box 377,
Tokyo Central,
Japan.

Requirements:

One confirmed contact is required with each of the 47 Japanese Prefectures.

Prefecture list:

Districts	Prefectures
JA1	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Yamanashi.
JA2	Shizuoka, Gifu, Aichi, Mie.
JA3	Kyoto, Shiga, Nara, Osaka, Wakayama, Hyogo.
JA4	Okayama, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Tottori, Hiroshima.
JA5	Kagawa, Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi.
JA6	Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima.
JA7	Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Miyagi, Fukushima.
JA8	Hokkaido.
JA9	Tohama, Fukui, Ishikawa.
JA0	Niigata, Nagano.
JR6	China.

The official countries list for the DXCC is to be published in the 1977 Call Book, which should be available in the next couple of months. ■

LARA

Ladies Amateur Radio Association

Regular readers of this column may recall that in April we presented an Introduction to Radio for the YL, including a glossary of regularly used, but obscure, terms. Several more suggestions have come to hand so we present Part II.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

EXAMS

What every amateur has to pass before being let loose on air. These interesting events are held at six month intervals to assess the capabilities of would-be amateurs. Some of us seem to enjoy these cosy convivial evenings so much that we return time and again. Which brings us to.

RESULTS

Theory has it that these subtle communications are posted to candidates as soon as the exams are marked. In practice, however, the results arrive just as the candidate is wondering whether or not to apply for the next exam six months later.

LICENCE

What the successful exam-sitter acquires eventually and which transforms her or him into a station. What has previously been referred to as a name now becomes a handle and any available space on the roof or on top of the car sprouts an aerial fern.

FLUORESCENT LIGHTS

What the top of a 5% whipl on a car hits as you go into a drive-in or petrol station.

But I digress.

HAM GEAR DISCOUNTS

Each month I will bring Amateur specials from the World leaders including ASTRO, ATLAS, DRAKE, FDK, ICOM, KENWOOD, KYOKUTO, SWAN & YAESU.

Conditions of sale: Prices are applicable for orders received during this calendar month only. Prices and specifications are subject to alteration without notice. All prices quoted are net Melbourne on cash with order basis, sales tax included in all cases. Goods will be sent road freight (comet) or airfreight (freight collect) as directed.

KENWOOD

TS820S AC only, 160-10m with digital display.	\$899
TS520 ac/dc model 80-10m, mic not included.	\$570
TR700A ac/dc 2m multimode transceiver.	\$599
TR7400 fm for 2 metres, digital readout.	\$349

Prices effective to June 30th only.

Look at these prices!

Mail order only.

J. TAYLOR,
P.O. BOX 50,
KEW VIC 3101.

JT06

BLUES

Not a name for a cattle dog or even a TV series but in fact an official expression of disapproval, dire warning and disciplinary measure. Sent to the evildoer who transgresses the Regulations.

REGULATIONS

Rules and restrictions which govern how, when, what, where and to whom an amateur can transmit a signal.

OPERATING SECTION

COMING UP

Transmitting a signal on air. Not coming up for air as in swimming.

SKED

Regularly arranged exchange of news, gossip, etc., between amateurs. Which brings us to the LARA sked which is held each Monday night on 3650 kHz at 8 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on which all YL operators or YL guests on other stations are welcome. Myrna VKSYW is our net controller and will welcome newcomers to the net so next week why not come up and join in.

33 LARA

An event that attracted amateurs from far and wide was the famous Urunga Convention in New South Wales. Organised by Greiff Retallick VK2XO, the event usually scored a write up in AR, right down to a full list of prize winners. Many of the participants are no longer with us but who could forget a character like Dave Evans VK2AYE.

Technical articles in the June 1957 issue of Amateur Radio included part two of Modifying the ART Receiver, an Effective Low-Power 144 MHz Transmitter or Exciter by V. Kerr VK4LK. The circuit used a 6AQ5, 6B5, 5763 driving a single 6146 in the final. Frequency converters, that is a device separate to the basic receiver and designed to give improved performance on a particular frequency were discussed by N. Turton in his article "Approach to Conversion". When it comes to recording tape, we have come a long way in twenty years. I wonder how many can remember the old paper based tape. No, I don't mean plastic. I notice that Homecrafts were advertising it at three dollars for a 1200 foot spool. From what I remember it worked fairly well if the brakes on the old Pyrex worked in unison. ■

20 YEARS AGO

Ron Fisher, VK3OM

JUNE 1957

Fifty and Over. So begins the Editorial of the June 1957 issue of Amateur Radio. Possibly only a few amateurs today know that the original Limited Licence holders were permitted to operate from 144 MHz up, the five metre band was not available for their use. The June editorial announced that Executive had received notice from the department that five was now part of the operating spectrum of the Limited Licence. Of course the six metre band was yet to appear on the scene.

Elsewhere in the issue details were printed of the two and five metre tests being carried out by VK0AA at Macquarie Island. Trans Pacific tests were also under way on six metres from Australia and Hawaii with the VK's able to reply on ten.

PROJECT AUSTRALIS

David Hull, VK3ZDH

JUNE 1977

OSCAR 6

Date	Orbit No.	Time Long Z	Time W
1	21155	01.38	85.85
2	21167	00.38	70.85
3	21180	01.33	84.60
4	21192	00.33	68.60
5	21205	01.28	83.35
6	21217	00.28	68.35
7	21230	01.23	82.10
8	21242	00.22	67.10

OSCAR 7

Date	Orbit No.	Time Long	Time W
1	11630	00.30	60.99
2	11643	01.25	74.61
3	11655	00.24	59.49
4	11668	01.18	73.11
5	11680	00.18	57.99
6	11693	01.12	71.61
7	11705	00.11	56.49
8	11718	01.05	70.11

9 21255	01.17	80.85	9 11730	00.05	54.99
10 21267	00.17	65.85	10 11743	00.59	68.61
11 21280	01.12	78.60	11 11756	01.53	82.23
12 21292	00.12	64.60	12 11768	00.53	67.11
13 21305	01.07	73.35	13 11781	01.47	80.73
14 21317	00.07	63.35	14 11793	00.46	65.61
15 21330	01.02	77.10	15 11806	01.40	79.23
16 21342	00.02	62.10	16 11818	00.40	64.11
17 21355	00.57	75.85	17 11831	01.34	77.73
18 21368	01.52	89.60	18 11843	00.33	62.61
19 21380	00.52	74.60	19 11856	01.28	76.23
20 21393	01.47	88.35	20 11868	00.27	61.11
21 21405	00.46	73.35	21 11881	01.21	74.73
22 21418	01.41	87.10	22 11893	00.21	59.61
23 21430	00.41	72.10	23 11906	01.15	73.23
24 21443	01.36	85.85	24 11918	01.14	58.11
25 21455	00.36	70.85	25 11931	01.08	71.73
26 21468	01.31	84.60	26 11943	00.08	56.61
27 21480	00.31	69.60	27 11956	01.02	70.23
28 21493	01.26	83.35	28 11968	00.01	55.11
29 21505	00.26	68.35	29 11981	00.56	68.73
30 21518	01.21	82.10	30 11994	01.50	82.35

JULY 1977

1 21530	00.21	67.10	1 12006	00.50	66.14
2 21543	01.16	80.95	2 12019	01.44	79.76
3 21555	00.16	65.95	3 12031	00.43	64.64
4 21568	01.11	79.70	4 12044	01.38	78.26
5 21580	00.11	64.70	5 12056	00.37	63.14
6 21593	01.06	78.45	6 12069	01.31	76.76

7 21605	00.05	63.45	7 12081	00.30	61.64
8 21618	01.00	77.20	8 12094	01.25	75.26
9 21630	00.00	62.20	9 12106	00.24	60.14
10 21643	00.55	75.95	10 12119	01.18	73.76
11 21656	01.50	89.70	11 12131	00.18	58.64
12 21668	00.50	74.70	12 12144	01.12	72.26
13 21681	01.45	88.45	13 12156	00.11	57.14
14 21693	00.45	73.45	14 12169	01.06	70.76
15 21706	01.40	87.20	15 12181	00.05	55.64
16 21718	00.40	72.20	16 12194	00.59	69.26
17 21731	01.35	85.95	17 12207	01.53	82.88
18 21743	00.35	70.95	18 12219	00.53	67.76
19 21756	01.30	84.70	19 12232	01.47	81.38
20 21768	00.29	69.70	20 12244	00.46	66.26
21 21781	01.24	83.45	21 12257	01.41	79.88
22 21793	00.24	68.45	22 12269	00.40	64.76
23 21806	01.19	82.20	23 12282	01.34	78.38
24 21818	00.19	67.20	24 12294	00.34	63.26
25 21831	01.14	80.95	25 12307	01.28	76.88
26 21843	00.14	65.95	26 12319	00.27	61.76
27 21856	01.09	79.70	27 12332	01.21	75.38
28 21868	00.09	64.70	28 12344	00.21	60.26
29 21881	01.04	78.45	29 12357	01.15	73.88
30 21893	00.04	63.45	30 12369	00.14	58.76
31 21906	00.59	77.20	31 12382	01.09	72.38

REPORT ON OSCAR 7 MODE B

The past three months have seen a number of newcomers to the operations of the 432.15-145.95 repeater of Oscar 7, these include —

VK1MP
VK2PU, ZN
VK4ZDA, RY, ZNC, ZDE, TL
VK5ZIW, ZIM, GW
VK6ZDA, ZED, ZCC, CU
VK7AZ
ZL1BDO, TFE, TFZ, TAA, AOO
ZL2TRT, ARW, TAX
ZL3THQ.

DX has been scarce during this period although WA6STC/KG6 has been worked frequently in the southern States and VK4ZNC reports working several JA's.

The expedition of ZL2TAX to Antarctica under callign ZL5TAA was disappointing; Ted is hoping for better results during his next visit in December 1977.

Stewart ZK1AA in Cook Island now has a new transfer for 432 and will be looking for contacts with ZL and VK; it is possible for the Eastern States to work into ZKI, using Ascending Nodes 155-165.

Col VK6ZCC (ex VK2ZZU) is in Camarvon and is about the longest VK overland distance from the Eastern States; ascending nodes over 200 give good contacts.

Late report: KC4AA reported on AOT mode A late April.

IONOSPHERIC PREDICTIONS

Len Poynter, VK3ZGP/NAC

PREDICTIONS

Solar activity for February and March has been most varied. There have also been some quite spectacular geomagnetic disturbances. Sunspot activity in February was moderate (monthly mean 22.6) whilst March was low (monthly mean 8.0). April looked good with the solar flux reaching 86 then falling back to the low 70's. April produced four quite large geomagnetic disturbances, April 6-9, 16-17, 19-21, 25, quite the largest number in one month over recent times.

There has been some relatively good activity on 28 and 21 MHz together with the other bands. Particular prior to the geomagnetic storms as the MUF rises in one direction and falls quite dramatically in the reverse.

For those interested in the running smoothed sunspot numbers for the period July 1976 to September 1976 here are the latest figures.

7/75-15, 8/75-14.3, 9/75-14.4, 10/75-15.4, 11/75-16.1, 12/75-16.2, 1/76-15.2, 2/76-13.2, 3/76-12.2, 4/76-12.6, 5/76-2.5, 6/76-12.2, 7/76-12.9, 8/76-14.0, 9/76-14.2.

At April 1 1977, the predicted running smooth numbers run 6/77-18, 7/77-19, 8/77-20, 9/77-21. These compare most favourably with NASA predictions made some years ago as 1/77-3, 4/77-15, 7/77-18, 10/77-21.

For the layman some figures on average characteristics based on the previous 19 cycles.

Sunspot minimum: The new cycle begins with the 12 month running smoothed number between 0 and 11, average is 5.

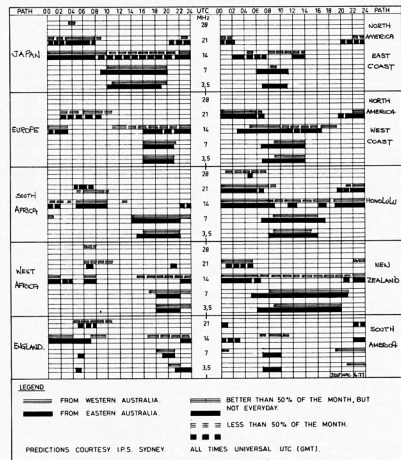
Ascending point to maximum value: Varies between 2.6 and 6.9 years with 4.1 as the average.

Maximum value: Ranges between 49 and 201 with 109 as average.

Descending period maximum to minimum: Varies between 4 and 10.2 years with 6.7 as the average.

Period of minimum through maximum to minimum: Average 10.8 years.

Interval between maximum of two adjacent cycles: Range from 7.3 to 17.1 years with an average of 10.9 years.



Cycle 20 began in October 1964 with a smoothed number of 9.6. It rose to a peak of 111 centred on November 1968. It looks like it bottomed around June 1976 at around 12. The anticipated maximum is 1984 with a peak of around 55 or half the average. It is not anticipated to reach a peak

exceeding 100 until 2010, and that's a long way off. It is apparent that 28 and 21 MHz are showing significant improvement over the past six months. With the advent of novice activity on 10 metres, openings previously gone unobserved are likely to be noticed. Here's hoping.

QSP

CROSS MODULATION

"If you've been wondering what effects CB is having on (amateur) radio, wonder no more. The plague of outlaw SSB CBers may force an end to the manufacture of linear amplifiers, bring point of sale licence checks, and FCC approval of all commercial equipment."

73 February 1977.

AM AND THE SWL

You know, if you stop to think, AM is what the SWL listens to, not SSB. It is astounding to learn how many present-day AM stations on 80 and 160 have received letters and phone calls from short wave listeners. No small number of these SWLs were once amateurs because listening to AM is their introduction to amateur radio. Could the proliferation of SSB be a significant factor in the failure to attract newcomers to amateur radio? Don't knock AM.

From CO—March 1977.

HAMADS

- Eight lines free for all WIA members.
- 59 per 3 cm for non-members.
- Copy in typescript please or in block letters to P.O. Box 150, Toorak, Vic. 3142.
- Commercial advertising is excluded.
- Closing date: 1st day of the month preceding publication. Cancellations received after about 12th of the month cannot be processed.
- QTHR means the advertiser's name and address are correct in the current WIA Radio Amateurs Call Book.

FOR SALE

Carpenter relays 55. Several power supplies contain transformer 240/45-0-45, re-ays, alarm buzzer, buzzers, discast capacitors, etc., \$5 each. VK3BDM, Ph. (03) 237 7084.

Clagg FM27M 2m FM transceiver. Full coverage 25w output, with lockable mobile cradle, manual. Perfect condition. Also 12V 8A regulated adjustable computer type power supply, \$310. ONO, VK2JHS, 23 Brisbane Street, Bondi Junction, NSW 2022. Ph. (02) 387 2492.

Yaesu F1200 transceiver, exc cond, no mods, 11m xtal fitted, black colour, handbook and Yaesu AC supply, \$380. ONO, Yaesu DC mobile supply, \$80. ONO, ICOM IC202 SSB transceiver, as new, incl handbook, \$200. ONO, Geloso 222 Tx 70w AM, CW 80-10, incl 11m, good cond, \$70. ONO, VK2ADZ, QTHR, Ph. A.H. (069) 62 3718.

Mobile "Swan" MB 40A transceiver, 7 MHz, complete with mike and whip, \$250. Test equipment as new, lat vom, "FMK", \$50. Audio sig. Gen. "TECH", TE220, \$55. Both as new. VK2CE, QTHR, Ph. (02) 871 7758.

Type S power supply conv to solid state with separate 250V and bias supplies (heavy), \$20. 1677 TCA low band mobile unmodified w/circuit, \$20. 6/40 2m FM linear with PS, \$20. DCA a/d.o. oscilla or, 30 push button frequencies, \$10. Trop 150 h/clopper Tx, suitable for 6 m 4/5763, \$8. VK4CJ, QTHR, Ph. (071) 45 1485.

Brand new Mosley TA33 senior tri-band beam, still in carton, value \$230. Will part exchange for Mosley TA33 junior or hy-gain TH3JR. DX engineering RF speech processor suitable for Drake TR3/4 transceivers, \$80. VK2ASH, 25 Glendarragh S., Haze brook 2779. Ph. B.H. (02) 270 5184.

Hammund HX50 Tx, 10-80 metres, with tabe microphone and manual, \$250. Also Drake 2B Rx and manual, \$200. Both in use in shack until recon. VK3ACD, QTHR, Ph. (058) 21 2484.

Robot Slave Scan Tx, model 70A monitor and model 80A camera, both as new condition, complete with cable and lens, \$250 each. VK5AS, Ph. (086) 82 2599, A.H. Cowell 1407.

2 Pyc 25W 2m FM Transceivers, type 2207, 1 unit 6 ch, \$60, other unit 3 ch, \$50, fits "D" type cils, diags available, no XTs supplied. Units complete with 100W 12V DC transistor PSU, cables, mics, and remote cut boxes. 1 STC 10W single ch 2m FM transceiver and 240V AC PSU, \$50, including cils for ch 40, 1 ex RAAF VHF AM Tx, tunes 100-156 MHz, \$15. Contact VK3ANA, QTHR, Ph. (03) 57 3807.

Mobile Helical Whips, 66 in. solid fibreglass, 1/2 in. taper to 1/4 in., 3/4 in.-24 std screw tip. Well proven, high efficiency. 80m, 40m, 20m bands, \$15 each. VK3JQ, Ph. (03) 818 8742.

National HRO Rx, rack mtg model, coils cover 500 kHz to 30 MHz, band spread 80-40-20-10. Original and ex condition. Pwr supply, AC, manual and spare valves incl., \$150. VK3JQ, Ph. (03) 818 8749.

FT220 2m Transceiver, AC and DC operation on FM, CW and SSB, no mods. \$400. Also Yaesu FT2B 2m FM mobile 7 repeater and 5 simplex channels fitted, \$150. VK3ATR, QTHR, Ph. (03) 336 1054.

FT221, brand new, \$580. FT200, unmarked, extra PA, valves, AC supply, \$320. Barlow Wadley, matching speaker, \$200. VK2KI, QTHR, Ph. (02) 78 4237.

Drake H4B Communications Rx, excellent condition, matching speaker, 4 kHz bandwidth over 1600 kHz, 2m bands, ideal ext VFO, notch filter, manual, \$500. ONO, Bob Shaw VK6SY4, 2/166 Drayton Rd, Toowoomba 4550, Ph. (076) 30 1300, ext. 63 (work).

Forest Phone, 10W, all transistor transceiver, converted to 1825 kHz, \$95. McLeod, 12W, valve type transceiver, converted to 1825 kHz, no power supply, \$40. VK2BPK, QTHR, Ph. (02) 44 5549.

"AR" 1959 to 1966 inclusive, plus 50 odd copies. "Electronics Australia", 1962 to 1973 inclusive, 7 copies short. "Practical Wireless", 1964, May to September; 1967, July to November; 1968, April to August. "Break-in", 1970 to 1974, few short. Offers to Maurice Batt, R.S.D. Rokewood Junction, Victoria 3351.

Siar SR700 amateur Rx covers 10 thru 80m, plus 2 auxiliary bands, complete with manual and ext speakers \$140, or swap for TH3JR or similar beam. VK2BJP, Ph. (060) 25 6580.

Yaesu FT221, as new, excellent condition, complete with mic and cables, original packing and handbook, \$255. ONO, KEN KP202, as new, with nicads and charger, stubby helical, telescopic whip, leather case, fitted with BNC connector, xtal for channels 40 and 50, repeaters 2, 3, 4, 6, \$150. ONO, Joe, VK3YSP, Ph. (03) 528 4545.

Radar Test Set, suit IFF sa's AN/ARX46, etc., complete with manual as new, \$175. ONO, Motrix TV volubular, \$25. TRIO 9R505, Rx CW 2 m, converter, \$175. ONO, J. Presty, 57 Bayview Ave., Earlwood 2206, Ph. 55 3430.

National Panasonic FM-AM 5-band AC-DC portable Rx model RF 1150 lb, incorporating many features. Includes BFO and provision for external crystal, \$170. As new condition. Two crystals suitable FT22B, 1687.4 and 1697.4, \$15. Never been used as not suitable for noise frequency. One hy-gain 14 AV0 antenna, \$50, or near offer as new antenna is sought. VK4NAX, 16 Trevally St, Toowoomba, Gladstone, Queensland 4880.

Precision picture monitor, Astor VM14P CW, handbook, spare tubes, parts, good condition, \$250. TCA R5223 communications Rx, not working but repairable, \$100. Leader LSG11 signal generator, FET-used, not working, \$10. RITTY detector, AWA IG52740, working, \$30. Much other stuff, R. Boushington VK3AEJ, 84 Armadale St, Armadale, week-ends.

Lafayette HA800B Rx, 80m to 6m, amateur bands only, AC or 12V DC, 100 per cent electrically and mechanically, handbook with Rx 18 m/s, odd, \$150. Also 2 x 813, 2 x 811, plus 2 x 808, much too hungry on 12V DC! What offers? VK4ZBI, QTHR.

WANTED

2 only 7350 or 6AR8 valves. Price to VK4ZBI, QTHR.

"AR" 1974 March, May and November, 1975 January to October. "Practical Wireless" June 1973. Please quote prices. Maurice Batt, RSD Fokewood Junction, Victoria 3351.

14V or 14 type vertical antenna, tuning unit, SWR, do it a meter. VK2QB, QTHR.

12V DC power supply for Galaxy III. Please quote price wanted. VK3YF, QTHR, Ph. (03) 83 2754.

Capacitor, low kv rating, as many of as possible. For reconstructed Tesla's. VK3TX, "Sonoma", Wellington Rd, Narre Warren East 3804.

Johnson matchbox or Milen transmatch. Price and particulars to J. Heaver, Box 27, Portland 3305.

SILENT KEYS

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of —

Mr. W. L. ERICH W6AL ex 3DZK
Mr. I. L. BROWN VK2RY
Mr. LAWRIE KELLALL VK2AKV
Mr. C. A. CULLINAN VK3AXU ex AX3W,
DAX3W, VK3XW
Mr. A. ROBERTS VK2TZ
Mr. S. ADAMS VK3UE

IVAN LESLIE BROWN VK2RY
Amateurs everywhere were saddened by the passing of Ivan on the 5th April, 1977.

A true CW man from 1938, when he gained his AOCIP Ivan put these talents to work in VVW when, as a member of the First Australian Discrimination Unit, he was largely instrumental in tracking down subversive radio influence in VK, and elsewhere.

He rose from Telegram boy to Traffic Officer in the PMG, retiring in 1967 through heart trouble. For the last couple of years he battled leukaemia, but never complained of his problems.

A founder of the CW Net, his immaculate Morse and cheerful personality will be sadly missed by those privileged to know him.

VK25M.

STOLEN EQUIPMENT

Stolen from car parked at Lakeside Hotel, Canberra, Easter 1977, one Icom IC22A 2m FM transceiver, serial 5371. Reported to Canberra police. Any news of this transceiver please advise VK3LC, QTHR.

Swan 350 tcvr with mic., serial C468437. Swan 117 XC AC PSU, serial 1093. Multi 7 2m tcvr, multi and 12 xtl. serial 65132. Leader sig gen LSG-11. SWR meter 100 microA movement in grey-plated case. Any news of these to VK2AIM QTHR, Ph. (02) 871 5179.

Shack in North Box, Hill was burgled during the night and the following item stolen:

Yaesu Musem FT221R, serial number 6J-09-1700.

It would be appreciated if anyone with information relating to this equipment, or being offered the equipment for sale, should please contact Box Hill CIB (03) 89 9496, or if inconvenient call OTH on (03) 85 4749 or (03) 20 2411 (bus. hrs.) Ken Constable VK3PN.

AROUND THE TRADE

SCALAR INDUSTRIES PTY. LTD. NEW SCALAR COMPANY

Scalar Industries Pty. Ltd., Melbourne based communication engineers, and C. D. Townsend (Eng.) Pty. Ltd., sheet metal engineers of Sydney, have formed a jointly owned all-Australian company Scalar RFI Pty. Ltd.

The new company is to offer a specialist radio frequency engineering facility to Government departments and the electronics industry generally. The new company is in a position to execute the largest RFI shielding jobs where necessary.

Scalar RFI Pty. Ltd. have a new factory at 50 Barry Street, Bayswater, Victoria, phone 762 6583, and will also manufacture in Sydney.

Scalar Industries Pty. Ltd. will now concentrate on manufacturing and supplying the rapidly expanding communication antennae market in Australia with particular emphasis on development of new products not previously available from Australian manufacturers.

Scalar Distributors Pty. Ltd. will continue to expand its activities in the importation and marketing of electronic instruments and devices but with particular emphasis on communication antenna products and instrumentation.



DRAKE

C-Line Amateur Equipment



\$775

Drake R-4C

Solid State Linear permeability-tuned VFO with 1 kHz dial divisions. Gear driven dual circular dials. High mechanical, electrical and temperature stability.

Covers ham bands with crystals furnished. Covers all of 80, 40, 20 and 15 meters, and 28.5-29.0 MHz of 10 meters.

Covers 160 meters with accessory crystal. In addition to the ham bands, tunes any fifteen 500 kHz ranges between 1.5 and 30 MHz, 5.0 to 6.0 MHz not recommended. Can be used for MARS, WWV, CB, Marine and Shortwave broadcasts.

Superior selectivity: 2.4 kHz 8-pole filter provided in ssb positions. 8.0 kHz, 6 pole selectivity for a-m. Optional 8-pole filters of .25, 5, 1.5 and 6.0 kHz bandwidths available.

Tunable notch filter attenuates carriers within passband.

Smooth and precise passband tuning.

Transceive capability; may be used to transceive with the T-4X, T-4XB or T-4XC Transmitters. Illuminated dial shows which PTO is in use.

Usb, lsb, a-m and cw on all bands.

Agc with fast attack and two release times for ssb and a-m or fast release for break-in cw. Agc also may be switched off.

New high efficiency accessory noise blander that operates in all modes.

Crystal lattice filter in first i-f prevents cross-modulation and desensitization due to strong adjacent channel signals.

Excellent overload and intermodulation characteristics.

25 kHz Calibrator permits working close to band edges and segments.

Scratch resistant epoxy paint finish.



Drake MS-4

Drake MS-4 Matching Speaker for use with R-4, R-4A, R-4B and R-4C Receivers. (Has space to house AC-3 and AC-4 Power Supplies).



\$685

Drake T-4XC

Solid State Linear permeability-tuned VFO with 1 kHz dial divisions. Gear driven dual circular dials. High mechanical, electrical and temperature stability.

Covers ham bands with crystals furnished. Covers all of 80, 40, 20 and 15 meters, and 28.5-29.0 MHz of 10 meters.

Covers 160 meters with accessory crystal. Four 500 kHz ranges in addition to the ham bands plus one fixed-frequency range can be switch-selected from the front panel.

Two 8-pole crystal lattice filters for sideband selection.

Transceives with the R-4, R-4A, R-4B, R-4C and SPR-4 Receivers. Switch on the T-4XC selects frequency control by receiver or transmitter PTO or independently. Illuminated dial shows which PTO is in use.

Usb, lsb, a-m and cw on all bands.

Controlled-carrier modulation for a-m is compatible with ssb linear amplifiers.

Automatic transmit-receive switching. Separate VOX time-delay adjustments for phone and cw. VOX gain is independent of microphone gain.

Choice of VOX or PTT. VOX can be disabled by front panel switch.

Adjustable pi network output.

Transmitting agc prevents flat-topping.

Meter reads relative output or plate current with switch on load control.

Built-in cw sidetone.

Spotting function for easy zero-beating.

Easily adaptable to RTTY, either fsk or afsk.

Compact size; rugged construction. Scratch resistant epoxy paint finish.

High Pass Filters for TV Sets

provide more than 40 dB attenuation at 52 MHz and lower. Protect the TV set from amateur transmitters 6-160 meters.



Drake TV-300-HP

For 300 ohm twin lead \$13



Drake TV-75-HP

For 75 ohm TV coaxial cable; TV type connectors installed \$17



\$135

MN-4 (Model No. 1507)



\$265

MN-2000 (Model No. 1509)

Drake MN-4 & MN-2000 Matching Networks

- **Integral Wattmeter** reads forward power in watts and VSWR directly; can be calibrated to read reflected power • **Matches 50 ohm transmitter output** to coax antenna feedline with VSWR of at least 5:1 • **Covers ham bands 80 thru 10 meters** • **Switches in or out** with front panel switch • Size: 5 1/4" H, 10 1/2" W, 8" D (14.0 x 27.3 x 20.3 cm). MN-2000, 14 1/2" D (36.5 cm).
- **Continuous Duty Output:** MN-4, 200 watts; MN-2000, 1000 watts (2000 watts PEP) • **MN-2000 only:** Up to 3 antenna connectors selected by front panel switch.

TVI Filters

Low Pass Filters for Transmitters

have four pi sections for sharp cut off below channel 2, and to attenuate transmitter harmonics falling in any TV channel and fm band. 52 ohm. SO-239 connectors built in.

Drake TV-3300-LP



1000 watts max. below 30 MHz. Attenuation better than 80 dB above 41 MHz. Helps TV-I interference, as well as TV front-end problems. \$32

Drake TV-5200-LP



200 watts to 52 MHz. Ideal for six meters. For operation below six meters, use TV-3300-LP or TV-42-LP. \$32

Drake TV-42-LP



is a four section filter designed with 43.2 MHz cut-off and extremely high attenuation in all TV channels for transmitters operating at 30 MHz and lower. Rated 100 watts input. \$19

Prices shown include Tax

Write, 'phone or call for technical information.

P.O. Box 30, Concord, N.S.W. 2137.
Telephone: 736-2888.
Melbourne: 233-4044; Adelaide: 42-6666;
Brisbane: 36-5061
Perth: 25-3144; Wellington N.Z.: 69-7566.

ELMEASCO

Instruments Pty. Ltd.

THE W.A. BULLETIN

WEST AUSTRALIAN SUPPLEMENT TO "AMATEUR RADIO"

JUNE 1977

PATRON: His Excellency the Governor

Air Chief Marshall

Sir Wallace Kyle, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., K. St. John

PRESIDENT	R. GREENAWAY	VK6DA	6242909
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All material for inclusion in the Bulletin to reach the Editors by phone, on air, or mail to :- Flat 74, 50 Cambridge St. West Leederville. W.A. 6007 before 10th of each month

CORRESPONDENCE All other correspondence should be addressed to :
Hon. Secretary, W.I.A. (W.A. Division)
P.O. Box N1002
PERTH W.A. 6001

DIVISIONAL NEWS BROADCAST

VK6WI

News material assembled and broadcast originated by
Glen Ogg VK6KY

SUNDAY	0130 Hours	G.M.T.
80 Metres	SSB	3600 KHz.
40 Metres	SSB	7080 KHz.
20 Metres	SSB	14100 KHz. 14175 KHz.
11 Metres		27125 KHz.
6 Metres	FM	52.656 Mhz.
2 Metres	FM	via Channel 2 Repeater

GENERAL MEETING

Held on the THIRD TUESDAY of each month at 1945 Hrs.
at SCIENCE HOUSE, 10 Hooper St., West Perth

COUNCIL MEETING

Held at the QTH of the Secretary, 388 Huntriss Rd.
Woodlands, on the LAST TUESDAY of each month at 1930 hours.

OBSERVERS WELCOME

Ross obtained his callsign in 1962 and since then has been a very active member of the W.I.A. (W.A. Division). He has been heard working on all bands and his merry manner has made him a great favourite amongst Amateurs far and wide.

In his early years Ross manufactured most of his equipment and even now is always active in the construction of various projects for use in and around the shack.

Ross was Editor of this Bulletin for many years and it feels very strange to be writing these articles without his able assistance. He has also acted in the position of W.I.C.E.N. Co-Ordinator, Minute Secretary and Vice President. All of these were handled in his usual quiet efficient manner to the benefit of all members of this Division.

At the moment Ross operates an FT200 on the H.F. bands using a TH3 Junior Beam. A Multi 7 in his mobile shack for 2 Meters and a converted Vinton for 6 metres (We hear that he has another 6 metre unit on the workbench)

His XYL June has always been a great asset to him and has always been around to help him in his many activities specially around R.D. Contest time when she spends those weary hours writing up the log and keeping Ross going. Ross and June have three harmonics, Dianne, Allison and David. They are also the very proud grandparents of Leanne and Narelle.

Congratulations Ross on being elected President of the W.A. Division and the best wishes from all members of the Division

ANNUAL REPORT

Bv

A. M. AUSTIN VK6MA

Gentlemen

This Division of the Institute has enjoyed a relatively successful year. By careful management our Treasurer has kept our finances in a healthy state, he has been most active in the trading of books and other items to our mutual benefit. This has enabled us to continue without an increase in subscription rates.

The Membership Secretary has been busy ensuring a steady stream of new members and again our Programme Organiser has done his best to provide a varied and interesting year. I thank too, the Bulletin Editors and the Broadcast Officers for their services to our country members.

This year has seen our state take a step forward with the appointment of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Wallace Kyle, as our Vice Regal Patron. We have seen the beginning of long overdue changes to our constitution which I hope will be an ongoing process. The changes concerning auditing have saved our Division a considerable sum of money and I thank our Auditors for this year who undertook the task at such short notice. Again peaceful and useful relations were enjoyed with the Australian Telecommunication Commission which resulted in some constructive planning by the repeater users to continue to develop a rationalised system for the operation of the facilities now available.

I feel that the way is now open for an active President to lead us into 1978 and better and bigger things. We now have the Novice Licence members to cater for and the possibility of havin

to learn to co-exist with legal C.B. operators.

Finally I thank all my other fellow officers and you, the Members, for the confidence you have shown and the co-operation I have recieved in this my third term as President

A. M. Austrin (VK6MA)
Divisional President

.....
LETTER TO THE TREASURER

Dear Mr. Kitchens,

I refer to your article in the current issue of the Bulletin, in which you request some "feedback" from members on your comments and points of interest you have raised therein. Which I think are very good and warrent some comment. Consequently, I tender herewith my humble opinion and suggestions in respect to the subjects you have raised.

FINANCIAL RESERVE Your advise that a sizeable sum of reserve cash has been invested with the Town and Country Building Society speaks very highlly of the general management of the Institutes affairs. My opinion is that the Institute should accumulate a large financial reserve, at this stage, Money is Power, and after all "Diamonds are still a Girls Best Friend". With the uncertain conditions prevailing at present it is best to have cash in hand, which is an asset, rather than say Real Estate which could be a liability. SLOGAN - Build up the Bullion, this will be very handy later when the time comes.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES The present rate of Subscription Rate is fair enough and should not be changed. No one could convince me a Full Member cannot find about 38 cents a week to support his Institute. This ammount whould not provide him a packet of cigarettes or a Bus ride to the City or a beer with his mate after work, but he can find this readily enough. Anomalys will exist, Utopia does not exist.

BUYING INTO A BUSINESS This is nothing short of the conception of a mental derelict, an excellent way of throwing away good money. I cannot imagine a long line of VK6's, their pockets bulging with folding money waiting to purchase capitol equipment from the Institute Shop at a discount. No. This I cannot imagine. It is more likely to be the casual buyer wanting a 3 mm plug or some such trivial piece of apparatus. Ther Wireless Institute is a technical body devoted to a particular phase of the science; keep it as such. It is not a trading organisation, and was never intended to be.

ASSOCIATED MEMBERS AND Z CALLS If the Institute is prepared to accept these Groups as members, and collect from them a subscription for the privelege, then it should also be prepared to give them the opportunity to express their views in Council, as related to their particular field of interest. I think your suggestion that they may have a seat on Council for this purpose is a good one. It could do no harm and certainly would make the parties feel the Institute was taking more than a casual interest in them.

C.B.ers This is a different story. These people at the present are an unlicensed and illegal body. The Wireless Institute could not afford to associate itself with such a body, on an official basis, such as a seat on the Council. Take an interest in them. Yes. By all means. There is a limited number of potential

members here. As you say the ARRL is doing just this. I would venture to say the C.B.ers are here to stay, irrespective of the present position. There will be of course the usual Political stalling, sort of showing the flag, so to speak. But in time a regulation will be drafted to accommodate them in a prescribed band and they will become officially recognised.

Kindest regards

M.J.Murray VK6MY

P.S. By the way Mr. Kitchens see that you collect your wagger from Mr. Ed.

.....

BUMPER STICKER COMPETITION

Good prizes are offered for a suitable Bumper Sticker to go on your mobile shack.

Something suitable to fit 12" x 2"

Surely someone can think up something suitable that advertises Amateur Radio in a suitable way.

Get you entries in as soon as possible to our new Public Relations Officer

.....

LOCAL CONTESTS

Years ago, in the dim dark past. there used to be many local contests that gave everyone a great ammount of enjoyment.

This was discussed at a recent Council meeting but they failed to come up with any new ideas. Have you got a suggestion????

If so. Don't keep it to yourself. Let the Council know about it and we will see if we cannot revive some interest in these fun and games local contests.

.....

AMATEUR OF THE YEAR AWARD

This Award will be made at the Christmas Party and we would like to have your nomination for the member who you feel should recieve it for his efforts during this year of 1977.

Lets us have those nominations in early so that they can get the consideration due to them.

.....

DISPLAY OF AMATEUR RADIO EQUIPMENT AT KARRINYUP SHOPPING CENTRE

Our P.R. Man Barry has arranged for a display of Amateur Radio equipment etc. at the Karrinyup Shopping Centre in July. If you have any suggestions then please contact Barry and let him know.

This is another first for the Division for a long time so let us all pull together and make it a really good show, it is on the cards that it could be the first of a series that will assist in improving our image in the eyes of the general public.

.....

THANKS ----THANKS -- --- THANKS

Our sincere thanks to all those members who donated towards the prizes for the Raffle at the April Meeting. This helped our funds to the tune of \$20.00.

"Every little bit helps ~" the Old Lady said.

THE USE OF ELECTRONICS IN THE PERTH
METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

Alarm signalling, communication and electronics play an important role in the daily operations of the Perth Metropolitan Water Board. The provision of water, sewerage and main drainage in the Perth and Metropolitan area for a population of over 600,000 requires expert technical support using the latest techniques and equipment.

ALARM SYSTEMS: Much of the Board's equipment is unattended so that early warning of faults is essential to reduce the chance of damage and to allow repairs as soon as possible. The two alarm systems employed are:-

1. DALTEC'S LOW SPEED TELEMETRY ALARM SIGNAL

The functions of these systems, located at Kwinana, Woodman's Pt., Pt. Peron, and Beenyup Waste Water Treatment Plants, is to monitor the failure of equipment located at a remote site. Up to thirty points at the remote site may be monitored and this information is relayed to a central monitoring station. A single pair of Telecom Australia lines is used to carry the fault information. The system provides equipment for display of faults in the form of lights on a panel located at the remote station and at the central monitoring station.

The mode of transmission is digital, as is explained below. At the remote station, a 5 bit word is formed and transmitted serially, for each position being scanned, in a 5 bit shift register. A clock module produces a 150 Hz square wave which sets the bit rate at 75 baud. This is converted on a transmitter Board to frequency shift keyed (FSK) tones which are subsequently passed on to the Telecom private line. At the central monitoring station, this signal is decoded and any alarms that are present are displayed on the alarm panel, and the presence of any alarm causes the sounding of a common alarm hooter.

2. CONCENTRATOR ALARMS

Most of the Board's 384 pumping stations and 69 reservoirs, summit tanks and water towers and all of the 12 waste water treatment plants and 3 water treatment plants are fitted with fault alarms. Telecom Australia private lines are used to signal the control centre when a fault occurs.

For example, at a sewerage pumping station, when a high sewerage level fault occurs, the level of liquid reaches the Flygt Ball regulator which in turn will tilt, and the mercury switch inside the unit will close the circuit to actuate the alarm. The alarm will be registered on a common alarm panel at the Leederville Control Centre, where the officer in charge will alert the relevant personnel of the fault.

TWO WAY RADIOS - SELECTIVE TONE CALL.

Because of the large area of responsibility and the requirement for rapid communication the Board has developed a vast two way radio network. Approximately 400 of the Board's 712 vehicles are fitted with two way radios, of which 200 are fitted with selective tone calling. Selective tone calling allows the Base Station Control Operator to call any mobile vehicle individually.

Each mobile is fitted with an address decoder which responds only to transmissions commencing with the appropriate two tone code for that mobile. A "Call" lamp lights on receipt of a call in combination with a buzzer or an audible alarm, which automatically alerts the mobile operator. The Control Station is fitted with an addressee encoder to enable the operator to select any vehicle individually. Selective tone calling saves time by eliminating voice preamble and avoids doubt in difficult operating conditions by its positive indication of the person required.

EFFECT OF ELECTRONICS ON MWB OPERATIONS

There has been a profound effect on the Instrumentation Section of the Board over the last 5 years. From being predominantly pneumatic, the instrumentation is now mainly electronic, and it is noticeable that there is a proportionately larger amount of instrumentation appearing in the Board's installations, such as dams, reservoirs, waste water, and water treatment plants.

A common form of instrumentation is for the measurement of liquid flow and pressure by the use of magnetic flow meters and electronic pressure transmitters. At dam sites the chlorination and fluoridation equipment is part of a control loop with a magnetic flow meter, to correctly dose the outlet water. Waste water and water treatment plants employ a variety of control schemes, using standard industrial process control systems, to direct the operation of various plant components.

TELEMETRY

The use of Telemetry is increasing rapidly for the control of pumps and valves at remote sites and to transmit back to the Leederville Control Centre, relevant pressures, flows and equipment status indications. The Board's Telemetry systems are a mixture of Frequency Division and Time Division Pulsecode Modulation (PCM) multiplexed systems.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL IN HIGH LEVEL WATER TANKS

The Fielden Electronic Level Control units operate in conjunction with a sensing probe, or electrodes, which are mounted in a water tank. The change in electrical capacity produced by water when it surrounds the probe is detected at the Fielden unit. This change is amplified by a sensitive and stable transistorised circuit, which provides positive operation of a heavy duty relay. This relay directly controls the operation of the electric motor driven pumps which in turn control the level of water in the tank.

VARIABLE SPEED CONTROL OF D.C. MOTORS

Solid state control of d.c. motors using Siemens Simoreg thyristor units, is expected to be used in the near future.

TESTING THE INSULATION OF STEEL PIPES

Holiday Detectors are presently being constructed by the Board for the purpose of detecting flaws in pipe linings. The tester has variable output control which adjusts the spark length to suit different applications. The change in spark output (10-22 kv) is controlled by transistorised circuit which is operated from a 250V 50Hz supply.

COMPUTORS

In the near future computer control is to be introduced into a number of treatment plants for supervision and monitoring purposes.

• • • • •

H A M A D S

FOR SALE Vinton MTR 30 30 watt O/P Rpx Chns 2 - 4 - 6 - 8 - 4
\$100 Peter VK6ET Ph.768928

FOR SALE BY TENDER - JULY MEETING

16 Only No. 1875 L/B Trancievers \$6.00 each
Complete
Easy converted to 6 Metres F.M.

10 only Pye Premiers \$10.00 each

1 Only MTR 20 Unit Single Channel	\$10.00
--------------------------------------	---------

Please have your tenders in early for this equipment as it will definitely be finalised at the July Meeting. Please show the following information on your Tender

[illegible]

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED
SEPERATE TENDERS REQUIRED FOR EACH PIECE OF THE ABOVE
EQUIPMENT

• • • • •

Have you given the 1977 REMEMBERANCE DAY CONTEST any thought
What about it???? Its time it came VK6 way.